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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for its payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

St. Louis Railroad Convention.

Sherman, Joe Johnston and Beauregard on the Platform.

Motion to Invite Jeff. Davis to Join Them Indignantly Received.

Organization of the Body and Beginning of Business—Pittsburghers to Arrive Home To-morrow Evening.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, November 23, 1875.

The Railroad Convention was not organized according to the Southern programme. General Anderson, of Virginia, was made Temporary Chairman, but the Committee on Permanent Organization would not report Preston, of Kentucky, for President. They reported Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, instead, and so took away the sectional look of the affair.

The local committee of arrangements had invited General Sherman to take a seat on the platform, and early this morning he walked on to the platform and was greeted with cheers. The Southern men then moved to invite General Joe Johnston, which was carried and the two generals greeted each other warmly. Some one then moved to invite Beauregard also, which was carried, against a storm of noes. Then some hotspur moved to invite Jeff Davis, and amid the cries of "No! No!" the Chairman put the vote. The noes were so numerous and emphatic that Davis got up and begged to inform those who voted no that he would not have accepted the invitation if unanimous. If he had so informed his hotspur friend when he made the motion, he would have saved himself the mortification of the indignant vote with which he was received. This emphatic action cooled the atmosphere, and from that point harmony prevailed.

The Committee on Resolutions is now in session and will report a series generally acceptable. There is a substantial unit of sentiment prevailing, and the Convention will get through early on Wednesday. The Pennsylvania delegation leaves for home on a special train Wednesday night. The Pittsburghers will arrive about 6 P. M. Thursday.

[By Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—The National Railroad Convention met at the Temple this morning, the floor of the large hall being fully occupied by delegates. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, and appropriate mottoes were hung from the gallery, while plants and growing flowers were arranged on and around the platform.

Col. James O. Broadhead called the Convention to order, about eleven o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. W. Gilbert, Chancellor of Washington University.

Colonel Broadhead then entered into a lengthy statement of the objects of the Convention. He said delegates were present from twenty-seven States and Territories, consisting of men of science, merchants, bankers, planters, manufacturers, farmers and statesmen—representatives of the intelligence, culture and patriotism of the whole country—men in some respects of antagonistic interests and every shade of political sentiment, but come together in fraternal council from the four corners of the Republic to consult how best they may advance its prosperity and glory. The speaker then gave the items of a bill introduced into Congress last winter to amend the charter of the Texas and Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railways, drew comparisons between the route of the Union and Central Pacific and that of the Texas Pacific and the value of each as a trans-continental line, considering their general topography, climate and adaption to settlement, &c. He quoted from Government surveys to prove his statement. He also drew attention to the great belt of agricultural country through which the road would run, the rich mineral lands along or adjacent to the route, and showed the great advantage this line would be to the whole country from a commercial point of view. He further showed the great saving the road would be to the Government in the transportation of army supplies and troops to its various military posts in the Southern Territories and along the frontiers of the country and the security it will give against Indian depredations. He also laid much stress upon the advantage of having a competing road to the Pacific, and in proof of this stated, on the authority of a California paper, that after the defeat of the bill to aid this road in Congress last winter, the Union and Central Pacific roads advanced their freights about one hundred per cent.

After concluding, Col. Broadhead nominated General Anderson, of Richmond, Virginia, as Temporary Chairman, and D. H. Macadom and L. L. Walbridge, of St. Louis, as Secretaries, and they were elected.

Col. James H. Britton, Mayor of this city, then welcomed the delegates to St. Louis and extended to them the hospitalities of the city in a brief speech. Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed, with one delegate from each State. A note was read from Col. Clowry, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, offering the free use of their wires to delegates, which was acknowledged with thanks and the Convention adjourned to visit the Merchants' Exchange room, in the new Chamber of Commerce Building, now almost completed.

During the business of the Convention, General Sherman entered the hall and was invited to take a seat on the platform, which he accepted, amidst enthusiastic cheers. Shortly after, General J. E. Johnston was invited to the platform and was greeted with great applause, and when he and General Sherman met and shook hands gentlemen rose from their seats, waved their hats and cheered in the most vociferous manner. Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, then moved that Jeff Davis also be invited to a seat on the platform, and made quite a speech in favor of his motion. He united all political and sectarian feelings put aside: Mr. Davis had labored for the improvement of the South and West and was entitled to recognition. The motion was carried, but there were quite a number of negative votes, whereupon Mr. Davis arose and said that as Chairman of the Mississippi delegation his place was on the floor of the Convention, but for the benefit of those who voted no on the motion, he would say that he would have declined the invitation, even had it been unanimously offered.

Upon the assembling of the Convention in the afternoon, the Committee on Credentials reported delegates present from twenty States and Territories. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers: President, Judge Stanley Mathews, of Cincinnati; Vice President, General Wm. Preston, of Kentucky; Secretary, Col. John M. Howell, of Arkansas; Official Reporter, L. L. Walbridge, of St. Louis; Sergeant-at-Arms, Major Ed. Cousins, of St. Louis. A supplemental reported was made naming five gentlemen from each State as Vice Presidents, and one as Assistant Secretary. Both reports were adopted.

Judge Mathews and General Preston, upon taking their respective seats, made strong and eloquent speeches in favor of the object of the Convention and the construction of the proposed Southern Trans-Continental road, which were received with hearty applause.

A committee of two from each State was appointed on business and resolutions, and on motion it was agreed that all resolutions offered should be referred to that committee without debate. Resolutions were then introduced from the California, Tennessee, Kansas and South Carolina delegations, which were referred, under the rule. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising and high barometer, northwest to northeast winds, colder and partly cloudy weather, and rain in the southern portion of the first section.

The South Carolina Legislature met in annual session yesterday.

The official vote of Oregon gives Lane, for Congress, a majority of 257.

The second trial of O. H. Burbridge, at Louisville, for violation of the revenue laws while a special agent of the Treasury Department, yesterday resulted in a verdict against the defendant for $36,650.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has completed arrangements with a new foreign line of steamers to ply between Baltimore and Liverpool, the first vessel of which will leave Glasgow in a few days. Each ship is to be of 2,300 tons capacity and built expressly for carrying heavy cargoes of grain. The regular trips will be begun in the latter part of December.

The schooner Cheuango, with a cargo of iron ore, has been wrecked on Grand Island, in Lake Superior. The crew had a narrow escape. The schooner Wayne, with a cargo of lumber for Chicago, is ashore at Au Sable, Lake Huron. She is well out, but not badly damaged. The schooner Iroquois, with a cargo of coal, is ashore at Manitee. She is probably a total loss.

THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT.

Preparations for the Funeral on Friday.

The Remains to Lie in State in Independence Hall.

Colored People of Washington Desire to Show their Respect for the Deceased.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL COMPLETED.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The Committee of Arrangements met at the Capitol this evening and agreed upon the following order of procession for the funeral of Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States: The Committee of Arrangements, pall bearers and mourners will attend at the Vice President's chamber in the Capitol on Friday, November 26th, at ten o'clock A. M., at which time the remains of Hon. Henry Wilson, late Vice President of the United States will be removed from the rotunda, in charge of the Committee of Arrangements, attended by the pall bearers the mourners and the Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate, to the Senate Chamber, where, at 10:30 A. M. divine service will be performed. When the ceremonies shall have been completed, the funeral procession, under command of Brevet Major General W. H. Emery, U. S. A., will move in the following order from the Senate Chamber to the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, where the remains will be placed in charge of the committee appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to receive them: Military escort; Chaplain of the Senate and an assistant clergyman; the physicians who attended the deceased; the Committee of Arrangements—Senator Thurman, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Hon. J. A. Garfield, Hon. Samuel Randall, Hon. W. W. Warren, ex-Governor Dennison, Associate Justice Clifford and Secretary Fish; the Massachusetts Committee; the pall bearers—Senators Edmunds, Sherman, Bayard and Whyte, ex-Speaker Blaine and Representatives Mills, Wood and Kasson; the hearse; relatives of the deceased; the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; members of the Senate, preceded by the President of the Senate, *pro tem.*, and the Secretary of the Senate; the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; members of the House of Representatives, preceded by the Clerk of the House; the President of the United States; heads of departments; Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Judges of the Court of Claims; the Diplomatic Corps; the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; officers of the army and navy and of the marine corps; organized associations which may desire to attend; citizens and strangers.

The body will leave here at 1:37 P. M., and upon arrival in Baltimore will have a military escort through that city, leaving there at six o'clock P. M.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, will offer prayer at the funeral ceremonies of Friday morning, and Rev. Dr. Rankin will pronounce a discourse. The body will be placed in the rotunda on Thursday morning, where it will lie in state on the same catafalque used by President Lincoln, Senator Sumner, Chief Justice Chase and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Upon reaching Philadelphia, on Friday night, the body will be taken to Independence Hall, where it will lie in state until ten or eleven o'clock Saturday morning, and then be removed to New York. It is not the intention of the committee to stop in the latter city. They expect to leave there for Boston on the nine o'clock train Saturday night.

ORDER OF NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pursuant to the order of the President yesterday regarding the death of Vice President Wilson, the Navy Department has promulgated an order directing that upon the day following the receipt of the order the ensign of each naval station and vessel in commission be hoisted at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and that thirteen guns be fired at sunrise, nineteen minute guns at meridian and a national salute at sunset. Officers of the navy and marine corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for three months

THE NEWS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—The news of Vice President Wilson's death created general feeling of sorrow in the city yesterday. The public and private flags are at half-mast and the United States courts adjourned till this morning.

IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, November 23.—The State and Federal courts of this city adjourned to-day, in token of respect to the memory of the late Vice President Wilson.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Proceedings of National Grange—Increase of Salaries—Election of Officers.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—The important feature of the Grange proceedings to-day, was the report of the Finance Committee, recommending that the salaries of officers be increased to the following figures, which was so ordered: Master, $1,200 per annum and expenses; Treasurer, $600 per annum and expenses; Secretary, $2,000 per annum and expenses; bond of the Secretary $10,000; bond of the Treasurer, $5,000.

The election of officers resulted as follows, the Master receiving a plurality on the tenth ballot: Master, John T. Jones, of Arkansas; Overseer, J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Lecturer, A. B. Smedley, of New Jersey; Chaplain, S. H. Ellis, of Iowa; Steward, A. J. Vaughan, of Mississippi; Asst. Steward, Mortimer Whitehead, of Ohio; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell; Secretary, O. H. Kelly, of Kentucky; Gate Keeper, O. Dinwiddie, of Indiana; Ceres, Mrs. J. T. Jones, of Arkansas.

NEW ORLEANS.

Report of the Jetty Commissioners.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—The Jetty Commissioners' report advises the use of more and heavier stone, and state that much work has been done, but much more will have to be done before any good results are obtained. They regard the South Pass of the Mississippi as more susceptible of improvement than was the Southern mouth of the Danube, where a twenty foot channel has been secured by jetties.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Another St. Louis Ring—A Number of Macadamize Contracts.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—It has been suspected for some time past that the city is being swindled out of considerable sums of money by what is called the "Macadam ring," and City Engineer Kotte has for several months been ferreting out their plan of operations. To-day the county Grand Jury found indictments against nine Macadam contractors, inspectors and overseers and others, and to-morrow it is expected that another batch will be returned. These men are Timothy Morgahan, C. Arcades, Gustliebe Eytremann, J. Sullivan, Gustavus Oertel, Chas. Lyman, Dennis O'Gorman, Samuel Turner and Patrick Bambrick. The swindle consists in charging the city with and collecting pay for about twice the amount of Macadam rock actually used on the streets, and the amount fraudulently received from the Treasury is from two to four thousand dollars per week. It is asserted that one or more aldermen belong to the ring, and it is expected that they also will be indicted.

Suicide of a Young Girl.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—A daughter of William Ogg, aged fifteen, residing in the northern part of this county, committed suicide last Saturday by drowning herself in the Miami river. The cause is variously stated. Some say her parents would not let her marry an old man, and others say she was slapped by her mother.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of Alexandre Colin, the painter.

The President has appointed John L. Couley Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of Georgia.

John Wells, Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, died at Salem yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, aged fifty-six.

The London *Morning Post* gives prominence to the announcement that E. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, will resign and probably be succeeded by Lord Henry Lennox.

The creditors of Cutter, Tower & Co., stationers, of Boston, have found the liabilities to be $175,000 and the assets $80,285, and have agreed to accept thirty-five per cent. in full for their claims.

Revenue Agent Brooks, whose name has been mentioned as one of the indicted persons at St. Louis, is completely vindicated by the District Attorney at that place, by Solicitor Binford Wilson and Secretary Bristow. The report which included him in the list of the indicated was wholly untrue.

Thomas Sill, a well-known railroad man, died suddenly at Piqua on the 16th instant.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PITTSBURGH CUSTOM HOUSE.

Reduction of Salaries Ordered by Secretary Bristow.

Mr. Delano Will Live in the Capital this Winter,

AND LOOK AFTER HIS ENEMIES.

The Law Relative to Filling a Vacancy in the Presidential Office.

Report of Chief of Ordnance Benet—Appropriations Asked for by Lighthouse Board.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1875.

Reduction of Salaries in Pittsburgh Custom House.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the following reductions at the Custom House at Pittsburgh: The salary of the Deputy Collector, from $1,400 to $1,200; of the Inspector, from $400 to $300, and of the messenger, from $800 to $800 per annum; also, the abolition of one clerkship. An official letter to the above effect has been sent. A most searching overhauling is being made of all the custom houses, and the force and expenses will be reduced to the minimum.

Delano to Live in Washington.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Delano writes that he will be here in a few weeks and take up his residence at the Capital for the winter. It is understood that he has some important documents bearing upon the intrigues which were designed to cast a blemish upon his official character, and that he will probably find it well to make use of them. It is very generally known that the object of these machinations was the advancement of the political aspirations of another officer of high rank.

Law in Regard to Presidential Vacancies.

The death of the Vice President has directed attention to the provisions for supplying the Presidential office in case of a vacancy. As has been stated, it has been ascertained that the revised statutes mention only the President *pro tem.* of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives as the persons to fill such vacancy. This was provided for by the old law of 1792. A few years since Congress, to remedy this defect, passed an additional law naming the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and after him the Associate Justices, in the order of seniority. This, however, though intended to provide for all possible contingencies, but the compilors of the revised statutes omitted to insert this.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1875.

FORT SUGG AND WITOWSKI INVESTIGATION.

The Fort Sugg and Witowski Claims Investigation Committee has begun the examination of witnesses. Those examined are Acting Third Auditor Gaugwere and George Doolittle, Chief of the Miscellaneous Claims Division of the Third Auditor's office. The investigation is conducted with closed doors.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE—INADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS—CONDITION OF THE MILITIA—IMPROVEMENT OF ARMS—SEA COAST DEFENSES, ETC., ETC.

The report of Brigadier General Benet, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, United States Army, shows that during the past year all the varied duties of the department, and the operations of the several arsenals and national armories have been performed with a view to the economical expenditure of the limited appropriations made, and an efficient and successful administration of the department. This bureau has for several years past called attention to the necessity of an increase to the annual appropriations for arming and equipping the militia. The annual appropriation of $200,000 was made in 1808, when the population of the country was about eight millions. At the present time, with a population of over forty millions, the amount appropriated is still the same, and it is impossible for this department to meet all the demands made on it by the States and Territories.

The last official reports give the following as the aggregate strength of the militia of the United States: Organized $4,724, unorganized 6,701,977; and there is little doubt that were arms and military equipments more freely supplied, the organized force would be greatly encouraged. The Rock Island arsenal, in the westernmost located state, now supplies all the militia of most of the States and Territories drained by the great river and its tributaries, many of the fortresses that guard the eastern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and more than one-half of our army now scattered from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains and beyond. When completed and fully equipped as a manufacturing arsenal, its capacity will equal the supplying of all armies that may be organized in the Mississippi Valley in any war of the greatest magnitude.

He urges an appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of magazines for the storage of ammunition at the depot at St. Louis being too remote from the Atlantic seaboard to be of service for our wants in the eastern section of the country. The manufacture of Springfield rifles and carbines at the National Armory has been carried on during the past year with all the economy and success that the very small appropriation would admit of. Not more than 17,000 arms will be made under the existing appropriations. Up to date the entire army has been supplied with new rifles and carbines of caliber 45, and we have now in store a reserve supply of these arms of about 26,000. At the end of the present fiscal year our reserve supply may reach a total of 40,000 arms of new model and caliber, about enough in case of war to arm one *corps d'armee*. It is not to be expected that in war our armies will be better satisfied with arms of obsolete patterns and discarded models than in the early days of the rebellion they were with the offscourings of foreign markets. In our country, where armies are to be improvised, made up on the instant by recruits from the anvil and the plow, the want of military discipline and training should be as much as possible compensated by the quality of the weapon to be placed in the hands. arsenals should therefore be well stocked at all times with a reserve supply of the best rifles and carbines, and Congress should, in a spirit of economy, appropriate liberally for their manufacture.

Referring to the International Exhibition of 1876, he says the Ordnance bureau will make an exhibit that will be creditable to the country and prove to be one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition.

In regard to the seacoast defenses, he says that during the past year the proper armament for our seacoast defenses has engaged the earnest attention of this department, and a board of distinguished ordnance officers has been in permanent session, endeavoring to call into practical use the very straitened resources at the command of this bureau.

In regard to the trial of the eight-inch rifle gun, he says it has successfully fired 700 rounds with battering charges, and still remains sound and serviceable. Our large number of smooth bore guns ought to be converted into rifles, as it is entirely practical to give the requisite strength and consequent endurance by the insertion of a wrought iron tube.

The experiments that have been conducted at Sandy Hook have been so successful and satisfactory in their results that they have awakened an interest among military men abroad, and to a surprising degree, when we realize our pigmy efforts at effecting results with insufficient means and compare them with the extensive and elaborate trials, seemingly regardless of expense, that have been and are being prosecuted from year to year by almost every European nation. We cannot stand with folded hands and permit other nations to get far in the van in a line of improvement in which the United States, not many years ago, knew no superior. The successful manufacture and preliminary trial of the eighty-one ton gun in England is only another move in the great contest between guns and iron clads; for the hurling of rifle shot of twelve hundred and fifty pounds with a velocity of 1,550 feet per second cannot be considered the extreme limit to the development of artillery power, and yet for want of necessary appropriations this country is forced to depend on the smooth bore system and a few small rifles carrying shot of 180 and 250 pounds weight, which cannot possibly fulfil the important and ever-varying conditions of modern warfare. We are even now dependent for much of our information in these matters, so vital to national defense, on the results of experiments abroad, at a time too when, had we the means as we have the skill and ingenuity, we could undoubtedly keep up successfully with the advances made by other nations. Rifle guns of a size, endurance and power to enable us to meet on fair and equal terms a foreign foe, must be provided while we have the time, and it is certainly not the part of wisdom to delay making such provision until an enemy invades our shores.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED BY THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

The Lighthouse Board has asked for $2,159,600 for the support of the general lighthouse establishment for the year ending June 30, 1877, as against $1,899,000 appropriated for the same purposes last year. It has also asked for $789,626 for the purpose of constructing new lighthouses, lightships, etc., for next year, as against $915,400 last year. Among the appropriations asked for is $40,000 for building a lighthouse at or near Port Sanilac, between Port Gratioland and Port Auxbarques, Lake Huron.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY DIVIDED—THE REPLY TO THE AMERICAN NOTE.

LISBON, November 23.—Private accounts from Madrid state that the Constitutional party is divided. Some advocate abstaining from the approaching election. It is also stated that a majority of the Ministry disapproved of the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Washington note, which was regarded as too moderate. It is understood that the reply, as finally delivered to Washington, was drawn up by General Jovellar, President of the Council, and Minister of War.

ARREST OF REPUBLICANS IN MADRID.

LONDON, November 23.—Intelligence has been received from Madrid, by way of Lisbon, that some Republicans were arrested there at midnight on the 18th inst. Further arrests were feared, and several persons had fled from the city. A revolutionary newspaper was clandestinely circulated.

THE DISPUTE OVER THE CONCORDAT.

ROME, November 23.—Cardinal Simeoni has informed the Vatican that the Spanish Minister of Justice has been appointed to negotiate with him on the subject of Concordat. An ambassador to the Vatican will be appointed by Spain when the negotiations are concluded. Cardinal Antonelli has sent final instructions to Monsignor Simeoni. It appears that Spain wishes to have a new Concordat, while the Vatican is merely willing to modify some portions of the present instrument.

France.

ENTHUSIASTIC BONAPARTIST MEETING IN BELLEVILLE.

PARIS, November 23.—Paul De Cassagnac addressed a Bonapartist meeting in Belleville to-day. Three thousand people were present and loudly cheered the speaker, who advocated the plebiscite and promised, in the name of the Empire, the suppression of the octrois and the establishment of an income tax.

England.

ELECTION FOR PARLIAMENT IN SURREY.

LONDON, November 23.—To-day an election occurred for member of the House of Commons for Mid-Surrey to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Sir Richard Baggalay to the Judgeship of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Several liberal candidates had been proposed, but they all declined. Sir J. J. Trevor Lawrence, Conservative, was elected unopposed. Sir Trevor was the last Whig candidate at the election at Gloucester, being at the bottom of the pool where there were four candidates.

European Turkey.

SUCCESS FOR THE INSURGENTS.

RAGUSA, November 23.—News has been received here from Slavonic sources, announcing that the insurgents have captured an important fort, with all its garrison, munitions and ammunition. The insurgents have also occupied several strong positions in the vicinity of Piva.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 23. — The Steamship China, from Boston, November 13th, arrived to-day. At noon of the 13th in latitude forty-nine north, longitude twenty west, she fell in with the steamer Amerique, Capt. Pausalz, of the General Transatlantic Company from New York, November 13th for Havre, with her shaft broken. The China took aboard the Amerique's mails and passengers. The Amerique was proceeding under sail to Havre. All well.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1875.

TALK OF A CENTENNIAL HORSE RACE.

The American Jockey Club is considering the feasibility of offering a grand Centennial purse, of from $15,000 to $30,000 for the great race to be run at Jerome Park next season. If a large purse were offered, it is thought that two or three English racers would be entered for the contest, which would be made open to all comers with weight for age. The size of the purse will depend somewhat on the aid they may derive from the hotels and railways. The plan will not, at all events, be made up on the principle governing the California $30,000 purse, where the entrance fees and ten per cent. of the purse go into the hands of the managers. As there are nine entries in the present California race, $27,000 of the purse is paid by owners of horses entered. The entrance money for the proposed Centennial purse will be added to the stakes, even if the Jockey Club is obliged to make up the purse entirely.

THE JERSEY FOX HUNT.

The long promised fox hunt came off yesterday in the vicinity of Hackensack. The riding was a success, but the run proved a failure. The dogs lost the fox, the huntsmen lost the dogs, and the wagon drivers lost the huntsmen.

RESOLUTION OF PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of the Produce Exchange to-day, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the seller of property has the right to demand payment for that property on delivery of the title to the buyer."

CHILDRENS' AID SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Childrens' Aid Society, to-day, the Treasurer reported that the receipts of the past year were $229,447, expenses $228,832. The Secretary reported that all lodging houses in the city were in a flourishing condition and were daily receiving numbers of outcast children.

WISHART SENT TO PHILADELPHIA.

Judge Davis has dismissed the *habeas corpus* in behalf of Robert Wishart, charged with negotiating forged bonds of the Chicago and North Western Railroad with Philadelphia, and the accused was sent to Philadelphia.

RATES FOR WESTERN FREIGHTS.

A meeting of presidents and freight agents of trunk lines is to be held during the present week for the purpose of considering the advisability of raising the present rate of freights to the basis of one dollar per one hundred pounds for first-class to Chicago, all other points to be regulated in accordance therewith.

BILLIARD CHAMPION OF AMERICA.

A match game of billards, six hundred points French caroms, for the championship of America and $1,000, was played to-night between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly, and resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 600 to 557; winner's average 12⅞.

BREWERY BURNED—LOSS $370,000.

To-night the extensive brewery and malt house of David Jones, on Sixth street, near avenue C, was entirely destroyed by fire. The building was heavily stocked with grain, malt and hops, besides immense vats filled with beer in process of manufacture, and great quantities of barreled ale and beer. The loss is estimated at $350,000; insurance $300,000. The adjoining buildings were damaged by falling walls to the amount of $20,000. The fire originated from the explosion of gas which escaped from a leak in the pipe and was ignited by one of the workmen striking a match.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Reduction of Passenger Rates.

CHICAGO, November 23.—A meeting of general passenger agents was held in this city yesterday, which was attended by representatives of the Illinois Central, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads. A revision of existing passenger traffic was made and the rates to a number of the Southern cities reduced. The rates to Atlanta, Charleston, Raleigh and the other principal cities in South Carolina and Georgia were lowered between two and three dollars. A reduction of three dollars in the emigrant rate was also ordered to all points in Texas.

The Pacific Disaster.

VICTORIA, November 23.—The bodies of two men, picked up at Bucty Bay and brought here to-day by the Indians, have been identified, one as that of Thomas K. Farrell, of San Francisco. The other is not yet known. Since the publication of the statement of the captain and crew of the ship Orpheus, suffering of indignation prevails among the people of this place. A desire for a searching investigation prevails. The inquest which was adjourned from Tuesday last will take place to-morrow. The crew of the Orpheus arrived this morning. The captain is expected. The quartermaster of the Pacific is also here.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—The body of E. M. Hastings, of Crane & Hastings, wholesale liquor dealers of this city, a passenger by the Pacific, was picked up near Port Angeles, Washington Territory.

ST. LOUIS WHISKY FRAUDS.

Trial of Wm. O. Avery Begun—Two Counts in the Indictment Quashed.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—The case of Wm. O. Avery, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Buearu at Washington, indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds here, was called in the United States District Court to-day, and both parties being ready to proceed a jury was impaneled and the trial commenced. The indictment contains four counts, charging that Avery had knowledge of fraudulent practices by Bevis & Fraser, willfully failed to report the same for the purpose of aiding said firm in its practices, and conspired with McDonald, Joyce, Fitzroy, Bevis, Fraser and Ulrici to defraud the Government: also that, in furtherance of this conspiracy, he and his co-conspirators did perpetrate the frauds for which they were organized. Assistant Attorney Bliss opened the case for the prosecution, marking out its line of action and stating what it expected to prove. The jury is composed of Nathan Cole, a prominent merchant and ex-Mayor of this city, two retired merchants of St. Louis, and several gentlemen occupying respectable and responsible positions in the interior towns of the State.

C. G. McGrue was then called to the stand, and after two or three questions by the prosecution Judge Krum, for the defense, assailed the indictment and said it was defective and bad as it did not properly show that Avery was an officer of the Government, the question turning upon the point whether the Internal Revenue Department is really a department. Judge Krum claimed that it is not, General Henderson, for the prosecution, contending that it is. The debate on the question was continued nearly all the afternoon and the Court finally decided that the first and fourth counts of the indictment were bad, but the second and third were good. These counts contain the principal charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government. The trial will proceed to-morrow.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Brakeman Killed.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—Virgil P. Cook, a brakeman on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line, was instantly killed near Campbellsburg station to-day. In attempting to couple cars he was thrown onto the track and mangled fearfully. His friends are supposed to be residents of Mattoon, Illinois.

IRON AND COPPER.

Shipments from the Lake Superior Region for the Season.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Wednesday, November 17, 1875:

IRON ORE.

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Cleveland	111,618	Rolling Mill	13,040
Lake Superior	82,189	McCumber	3,753
Champion	44,121	Hilton	8,090
Washington	9,641	Pittsburgh and Republic	2,407
Cleveland	125,004	Lake Angeline	2,407
Jackson	11,345	Cliff	6,720
Ripman	7,955	Grand Central	600
New York	35,268		
Total			456,750

PIG IRON.

Marquette and Pacific Rolling Mill	2,933	Michigan Iron Co	2,933
Marquette	9,872	Bangor Furnace	4,990
Marquette Pacific Rolling Mill (muck bar)	140	Bangor Furnace	7,140
Total		Pioneer	6,720
			29,876

Total iron ore and pig iron 186,635

GRANGE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for the season, up to and including Wednesday, November 17:

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Sparr Mountain	32,424	Keystone	2,816
Bergamme	43,111		
Total			98,351

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, from the Grand Island furnaces this season, up to November 17, 1875:

Bay Furnace	8,550	Munising Furnace	3,960
Total			12,510

ESCANABA.

The following table shows the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from the port of Escanaba for the season, up to and including Wednesday, November 17, 1875:

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Jackson	34,112	South Side Jack	
New York	11,345	son	3,900
Cleveland	3,177	Smith	187
Ogden	1,804	Ingersoll	2,150
Barnum	22,717	Salisbury	4,130
Foster	602	Goodrich	1,710
Ingalls	2,700	Pioneer, hard	9,873
Rolling Mill	11,727	Sup'lor, hematite	4,015
McCumber	1,000	Excelsior	2,000
Iron Mountain	1,367	Champion	300
Saginaw	51,789	Winthrop	6,490
Richardson & W.	968		
Total			249,735

PIG IRON.

Pioneer	9,860	Iron Cliffs	1,750
Deer Lake	4,960		
Total			16,270

THE DISTRICT.

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season, up to November 17, 1875, and those for a corresponding period last year:

IRON ORE.

	1874.	1875.
From Marquette	125,031	185,750
From Escanaba	279,724	249,735
From L'Anse	86,069	98,351
Total	490,822	774,836

PIG IRON.

From Marquette	26,476	29,876
From Escanaba	12,745	16,270
From Grand Island	12,340	12,510
Total	51,561	58,656

—*Marquette Mining Journal.*

COPPER.

The following shows the gross shipments of copper from Portage Lake since the opening of navigation:

REFINED COPPER.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Calumet and Hecla	9,840	56
Osceola	467	124
Atlantic	148	1,091
Allouez	524	158
Franklin	293	479
Pewabic	129	722
Isle Royale	31	1,000
Central	29	1,050
R. Eren	6	
Houghton	15	348
S. & D. T. Co	2	223
Houghton Tribute Co	5	435
Total	11,525	325

MINERAL.

Quincy	1,780	1,063
Atlantic	780	240
Quincy Tribute Co	6	1,285

—*Northwestern Journal.*

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

ELK.

Gov.—Hartranft, R.	363	Pershing, D.	1,055
S. Treas.—Rawle, R.	503	Piollet, D.	1,057
Treas.—McLean, R.	767	McCauley, D.	798
Sheriff—Finley, R.	1,320	Thomas, D.	1,061
Protho'—Commissioners—Osterhout, R.	736	Schoening, D.	1,310
Weidert, R.	674	Reusner, D.	853
Auditor—Rothrock, R.	1,004	Hoffman, D.	494
		Hyde, D.	1,058
		Spangler, D.	991
Sw'yer—Petriken, R.	513	Lents, D.	1,039

McKEAN.

Gov.—

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1875.

"ONE woe doth tread upon another's heel." The New York *Tribune* is now beslobbering SAM RANDALL with its disastrous praise.

THOSE oppugnant St. Louis editors need trimming. Their style is too stagey and terrific. "Lond thunder to the bottom shakes the bors."

THE Democrats of the North are crowing too loudly over the success of their White League brethren in Mississippi. The State will swing back safely to its Republican moorings, next year.

THE United States Supreme Court has just rendered a decision of some importance to authors, it being to the effect that an author's notes to the work of another writer cannot be used or abridged without an infringement of copyright.

THE weather on the Erie Canal continues clear and pleasant, and no ice has formed yet. There are at least 3,000,000 bushels of wheat on the line of the canal, and its safe passage is a matter of some importance. The arrival of this shipment at New York, together with what is on hand, would give a supply of 8,000,000 bushels.

THE London correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* states that the American firm of BOWLES Brothers, which went down with such a crash about two years ago, is likely to revive and start afresh with flying colors. A proposition has been made and accepted in the Bankruptcy Court by which the entire indebtedness will be paid in full, and it is understood that one of the partners will resume the old business under the old name.

THE power of the United States courts to repeal a patent has just been raised in the case of the United States against the Rumford Chemical Works, Rhode Island, in the United States Circuit Court, on an information by the Attorney General of the United States praying for the repeal of a patent granted for the manufacture of "acid phosphate" bread powders. The information alleges that the patent is void for want of novelty of invention, and also as covering by reissue unauthorized matter. It is a novel question.

THE Virginia Court of Appeals has just reversed the decision of the Richmond Hustings Court, fining the traveler of a Pennsylvania firm for selling goods by sample under a license taken out in the name of the house, holding that "a sale by an agent is a sale by himself," and that though a license is not transferable, yet it covers sales made by the agent of the party licensed. This puts a final stop to a long-continued series of petty and vexatious persecutions against commercial "drummers" by the merchants and magistracy of that State.

AMONG all that Cuban "war-cloud," it is curious to look back and see how these wa rumors rise and cover the heavens like a big thundercloud, and then pass away, and we find weeks or months after that there was nothing whatever but mist and fog in the air. Millions of "Cuban bonds" are held in this country, not worth a dollar a wagon load now, but which, with the independence of Cuba, would sell for a good deal of money. Here lies the strength of the "recognition of Cuban independence" in this country, and the violent dispatches that go off from New York and Washington are "inspired" by the Cuban ring.

A GOOD sign—as far as it goes—is that the curtailment of our foreign import trade is most noticeable in the falling off in articles that are usually classed as luxuries. Thus, a comparison of last week's entries at the port of New York with those for the corresponding period last year, shows, in the matter of jewelry, velvets, laces and ribbons, a decrease of $121,898. This goes to show that importers and merchants have made up their minds not to be caught with heavy stocks of anything, and that the safest way not to lose money, if not to make it, is to limit their orders from abroad as near as may be, to the actual requirements of the market.

BESSIE TURNER'S book has proved a complete failure, having failed even of making a sensation. Its authorship is charged upon JOE HOWARD, of the New York *Star*. A couple of journalists met on one of our streets, the other day, when one asked the other if he had read the volume. Nothing is heard of it now. He pointed to a pile of dirt in the street, and said "What's that?" "Rubbish," was the answer. "Exactly," said he. Then they laughed and separated. It is one of the flimsiest, silliest and most nonsensical books ever issued from a respectable publishing house. JOE HOWARD was once before charged with writing fiction over the signature of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ENGLAND is just at present in a terrible muddle with its law courts. A new "Judicature Act" went into operation the first of the month, and there are all sorts of confusion. Instead of its numerous courts with different titles, there is now but one, called the High Court of Justice. This is, however, cut up into different divisions, which continue to bear the old names, so that not much has been gained in that respect. A real gain, however, is that each division is on the same footing, and that each possesses common law and equity jurisdiction. Another curious result of the new act is that there is no longer an "attorney-at-law" in all England. The entire body of that rank in the profession have been instantly elevated into "solicitors," and will be henceforth known as "solicitors of the Supreme Court."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Perry county, Ohio, says that a furnace recently erected in that county, and which has been in successful operation for some months, and built with the express view of using all coal, has demonstrated the fact that pig iron can be made at a cost of $13 per ton, the entire fuel being coal in a raw state, and all the materials, coal, ore and limestone, being found in the appurtenances on the estate of the company owning the furnace. Many other locations with equal facilities and advantages can, the writer states, be found in the county; and he adds that while blast furnaces—the few which have kept in blast—are working at a bare margin of profit, and in many cases at a loss, this company is realizing a net profit of over thirty-three per cent. We suspect this correspondent considerably overrates the profits and underestimates the cost.

How dear Vice President WILSON was to his countrymen has been proved by the universal expressions of sorrow and regret that have followed the announcement of his death. He had his weaknesses, unquestionably, and was doubtless sometimes inclined to take too despondent a view of the condition of the country, and of the party to which he belonged, but he had great virtues, and had attached to himself an army of friends. Mr. WILSON, like so many other of our prominent men, had been somewhat troubled with visions of the Presidency, and it is probable that injudicious friends had encouraged him to believe he might be needed to carry the country safely through the impending crisis. He could not have done it, however. He had many of the symptoms of a statesman—except the statesmanship. But he was a pure, honest, earnest, industrious, patriotic and able man. He sleeps well. Let him rest.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia *Press* it seems that while our State is spending large sums of money to restore the fisheries of the Susquehanna, and introduce new varieties, restraining her citizens from fishing at certain seasons, and naming the manner in which they may take fish, the State of Maryland neither spends money, provides hatching houses for new varieties, nor restrains her citizens from fishing at all times, and with whatever murderous implements they may put in use. That paper says:

"Immediately over the Pennsylvania line the Susquehanna is filled with gill-nets, pots, baskets, coal-oil rakes and all other similar devices, by which hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of the young of fish, and particularly of shad, are destroyed annually, while the over-fishing at these points with gigantic seines, prevents the run of shad to the higher waters of the Susquehanna. Our State is spending thousands of dollars annually and maintaining a Fish Commission whose efforts are assiduous to promote the interests of large fisheries and to introduce new varieties, but all this is counteracted by the people of Maryland, who seem to disregard even the common usage which applies in such affairs, and to enter on the murder of fish with as little reluctance as they would upon the destruction of *vermin*."

State comity should certainly prove a sufficiently strong bond to induce Maryland to unite with Pennsylvania in the passage and enforcement of laws to put a stop to this wanton and costly destruction. The *Press* has performed a public service in directing attention to the matter.

IT IS stated that, in view of the recent burning of the steamer Waco in Galveston harbor, and the accompanying awful loss of life, the Treasury Department is preparing a new circular relative to the carrying of petroleum. The present rules are sufficiently explicit and comprehensive, if they are properly enforced. The following regulations were adopted at the last annual meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Refined petroleum, which will not ignite at a temperature of less than 110 degrees, Fahrenheit, may, upon notice where there is no other practical mode of transporting it, be carried on passenger steamers; but it shall not be lawful to receive on board or transport any petroleum, unless the owner or master of the steamer shall have first received from the inspectors a certificate designating the place or places in such steamer in which the same may be carried or stowed, with the further condition that the certificate shall be conspicuously posted on the steamer.

Refined petroleum must not, in any case, be received on board or carried, unless it is put in good ironbound casks or barrels, or in good metallic cans or vessels, carefully packed in boxes, and the casks, barrels or boxes plainly marked upon the heads thereof, with the manufacturer's name, the article, and the degree of temperature (Fahrenheit) at which the petroleum will ignite.

Any oil which will stand a fire test of 300 degrees, Fahrenheit, may be carried as freight or used as stores on any steamer carrying passengers.

ACCORDING to the latest mail advices from England the manufacturing industries of that country would seem to have been struck with a general paralysis. The London *Telegraph* states that a crisis is approaching in the iron trade which will cause a general stoppage of mining operations; that one great company has closed all contracts and dismissed all hands; that one-half of the puddling works in the northern counties have stopped or given notice, and that the remainder are working without profits. This, of course, reacts on the coal owners, in consequence of the diminished demand for and consumption of their product, and there is thus a general threat of a reduction of twenty per cent. in miners' wages. On the other hand, notwithstanding the depression of business, there would seem to be certain underlying evidences of real improvement. The revenues of the country continue to augment, the pauperism of the country has declined; and the deposits in the savings banks have in the year ended September 30, 1875, increased nearly five per cent. These are very singular facts to reconcile with the prevalent talk of trade depression and the prospect of a gloomy winter for trade.

AN INTELLIGENT Washington correspondent, after enumerating the five papers of the United States which have avowed themselves in favor of the third-term lunacy, aptly remarks: "These papers combined do not have half the influence of any county paper in the Northwest, with 'patent insides.' They are papers of the 'Free Lance' order, to use a phrase well known in the time of chivalry. To drop chivalry and come down to common sense and the present era, still maintaining the figure, too, they are Knights of the Order of the Black Mail. And they manage to give some sensible statesman, and not a few sensible private citizens, no little worry and bother-ation." The truth is that a third nomination of President GRANT is a simple impossibility. It it *were* possible, his defeat would be crushingly overwhelming. The parties who are pressing this thing might as well know the truth now as at any time. These architects of ruin must step aside, and keep their mouths shut. That is the least that the country will demand of them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Where's Shroeder and his air-ship? Has he found his heirship?

The latest Boston notion is a "Society to Encourage Studies at Home."

Massachusetts is a rich State, if she is small. Her valution is $1,840,788,000.

A very little money, judiciously expended, will give a Thanksgiving dinner to a poor family to-morrow.

The consumption of ale and beer in Philadelphia during the past year has fallen off thirty-three per cent.

Those crooked whiskyites do not seem to care so much about the infamy of their misdoing as they do about escaping from it.

Good for Leavenworth. Every factory that has been started in that city during the past year has been a paying enterprise.

Gambrinus. One of the Cincinnati breweries has received an order for 10,000 barrels of lager beer, to be used at the Centennial.

Pittsburgh needs a revival. At least it will soon need considerable purifying unless the Street Commissioners are more active.

The Upper Mississippi is full of ice, which is running slowly and in large cakes. Navigation is considered virtually closed.

Fast. A machine that will turn out fifty thousand newspapers an hour, perfectly printed on both sides, has just been invented.

The terrible presentiments with which the fastened turkeys of the country have for the past few weeks seemed troubled, are to-day proving true.

Cincinnati is going the whole hog in the pork-packing business. Four new establishments have just been added to the many already in operation.

And now the Catholic Democrats of Buffalo are making war upon the *Courier*, the party organ in that city, because it favors common schools.

California is said to be the only part of the country where railroads are being built without mortgages, or municipal subsidy, but by sheer capital stock.

The approach of the holiday season is further indicated by the issue of attractive books. The publishers' lists do not indicate any fear of "hard times."

The people of Lisbon, Iowa, have organized a "fire and theft association." The object of the association is probably to burn and steal everything they can reach.

One of the New England life companies has been invited to enter an estimate for insurance of the lives of the Philadelphia firemen, as voted by the City Councils.

Hard times on wheels. Out of thirty-four railway companies doing business in Michigan, fourteen have this year failed to pay the whole or part of their interest.

Bob Toombs, of Georgia, raises everything on his own farm necessary for the support of himself and family, his hands and his stock. Sometimes he raises Cain.

The annual report of the Supervising Inspector of steamboats shows that the navigation laws have worked well, so far as they go, in preventing loss of life, this year.

One of the attractive features of our foreign trade is that American photographs find a large sale in London on account of their superiority over English photographs.

One billion one hundred and fifty-four million acres of Uncle Sam's farm are yet to be explored and surveyed. This work is progressing at the rate of 26,000,000 acres annually.

Somebody lectured in Richmond the other day on "All about the Devil," and had thirteen hearers. The remaining portion of the population probably understood themselves.

The scourge of war. A census of the town of Metz taken last month showed 2,754 apartments vacant, and the population reduced from 50,000, as it was before the war, to 12,000.

Efficiency. A larger number of counterfeiters have been arrested and a greater quantity of counterfeit money and plates captured during the past year than ever in a like period before.

They have just put a Pullman palace car on the road from London to Brighton, and it is proving a great attraction. John Bull will come to all the good modern improvements in time.

Some three hundred cottages for the accommodation of foreign exhibitors at the Centennial, put up at the expense of their several Governments, are rapidly approaching completion.

The Democrats are bragging because Chattanooga was carried by their party at the late election. They needn't. There was a national contest there in 1863, in which the Republicans were successful.

The North German Steamship Company has withdrawn its steamships from the Baltimore-Bremen route, and they are now engaged in carrying cotton from Savannah and Charleston to Reval, Russia.

PERSONAL.

Lieutenant General Phil. Sheridan was not born in Perry county, Ohio, but in Philadelphia, shortly after his parents landed there from Ireland.

Cincinnati has the honor of producing a man who has not only given $145,000 toward the erection of a grand music hall, but absolutely refuses to allow it to be named after him!

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has recently appointed Mr. John Healy, Chicago's newly-elected Superior Court Clerk, Adjutant General of the United States of the Grand Army of the Republic.

At Versailles the other day a well dressed young man rode in a furious way up to the palace gates, and in a wild haste demanded to see President MacMahon. Upon being admitted to the presence of the grave autocrat, he breathlessly announced that he was an attache of the American legation, and that he had been sent by Minister Washburne to announce to the President that General Grant was dead. He immediately retired, and rode off without being questioned. He is supposed to have been drunk or mad.

Professor Proctor, in his last lecture on astrology at Boston, said that astrology was by no means "a contemptible superstition." "On the contrary," said he, "I think that of all the errors into which men have fallen, in their desire to penetrate into futurity, astrology is the most respectable, one may even say the most reasonable. No other method of divination of which I have ever heard seems worthy to be mentioned in company with astrology; which, though erroneous, had a foundation in thoughts well worthy of consideration."

Daniel Flagg, a well-known New England character, was found dead the other morning in a store in Portland, in which he was in the habit of sleeping. He was eighty-two years of age. For years he had roamed around the country, wearing neither shoes nor stockings at any season of the year, and was well known everywhere as the barefooted philosopher. He, in his time, invented several valuable articles of use, one of which, the snow-plow, was taken by railroads, and for its aid the old gentlemen has for years enjoyed many free rides.

Celia Logan writes from New York to the Hartford *Courant*: "There is a lady in this city who was once engaged to be married to John Wilkes Booth, but broke off the match and requested the return of her letters, which he refused. Her story goes that she never heard directly from him again until two years after his reported death, when a man called at her house at dusk. She opened the door herself; he handed her a sealed package and disappeared. On opening it she discovered her own old love letters to Booth, and a line unmistakably in his hand. It was: 'I return your letters.' Inside the letters was a piece of a Cuban newspaper. She is a firm disbeliever in his death."

STATE NEWS.

The doctors say there are no cases of genuine diphtheria in Reading.

They are looking around for a new alphabet in Luzerne county. The old one was badly used up in making a name for Mr. Lycurgus Quintus Welchteemeiztormann.

Mrs. Forrer, of West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, attained the age of 101 years on Wednesday last, says the *Express*. The lady is in good health and spirits and bids fair to live for some time to come.

A Trunkeyville woman went to Tidioute on the morning train, did her shopping, gave birth to a baby, and went home on the afternoon train. How's that for a fair day's work?

The people of Northampton county must be an unmerciful set. A woman of that county stole a fence rail for fuel, and was recently convicted and sent to jail, despite her plea of poverty.

And now comes the Erie *Dispatch*, and denies that Mary McDonald drowned herself, as did her sister Belle. 'Tis often thus the stuffing is knocked out of a first rate item of news.

The amount of tax assessed in Chester county during 1875, foots up as follows: State $18,425 75; county, $147,150 00. Last year the amounts were, for State, $23,519 86; county, $145,008 50.

Thomas Eisenbeis, of Reading, who was a sergeant in the regular army at the time Captain Jack was executed, has in his possession the comb used by the noted savage up to the time of his taking off.

A York servant girl fainted because she broke a teacup. In this end of the State some of her class can smash a whole set of one chinaware, and gaze upon the ruins with imperturbable equanimity.

Two parties were tried in the Somerset Court last week for selling goods in that locality without the proper license. They were found guilty, and a fine of fifty dollars and costs was imposed in each instance.

A swindler hired twenty-five penniless strangers to dig potatoes at Girard, Erie county, and after drawing $260 from farmers, went off without paying the hands, and left a number of unliquidated board bills.

While Mr. Francis Martin, of West Manheim township, York county, was engaged at plowing, on Saturday last, in a field near his residence, he plowed up twenty-two copperhead snakes in the small space of several feet.

The woolen and flouring mills of Mr. King, near Red Bridge, Somerset county, were burned on the 18th inst. A quantity of manufactured wool was burned, but the contents of the flouring mill were saved. No insurance.

B. F. H. Lynn, of the Hazelton *Anthracite Record*, has patented an ink-lifter, to transfer printers' ink from the package to the press-fountain in such quantities as may be needed without waste or soiling. It will be offered to the fraternity.

James McDade, one of the Board of County Commissioners of Delaware county his State, left his home in Chester, on Tuesday morning, the 26th ult., and has not been heard from since. His family are in great distress at his prolonged absence.

The Doylestown *Intelligencer* says a young Quakertown sportsman mistook a farmer's cat under a wagon shed for a rabbit. Seizing a stone he let drive, knocked off seventeen feet of weatherboarding, had his head broken by the farmer, and missed the cat.

Daniel Schweitzer, of Berks county, is a living proof of the folly of shooting a canal boatman. In a little difficulty the other day he got four bullet holes in his side, but it never hindered him from clubbing his mules and winding his horn with his usual vivacity.

Unknown persons entered G. W. Kibblehouse's carriage house, Montgomery county, destroyed the top of a $325 carriage, mixed poison with some bran in a barrel, tore up a blanket and stole a set of harness, and cut sets of new lines and two blind halters.

The Shenandoah *Herald* says: "Butcher 'Lewly' is the champion eater of Mahanoy City. The other day he eat a whole turkey weighing eight pounds, and three pounds of stuffing. He is a hard-working man and we would like to know if any one in the county can beat his record.

Count Oscar Baring, who had been convicted of embezzlement while in the employ of W. Gibson Field of the Easton *Dispatch*, some months ago, was released from jail last Friday, having faithfully served out his time. The Count left Easton the same day in quest of fresh fields for the exercises of his genius.

Rev. John L. Gish, of East Donegal township, Lancaster county, who had been suffering for some time from dropsy of the heart, died suddenly on Friday afternoon, 12th inst., while sitting in a chair conversing with his son, the Rev. B. M. Gish. He was in his seventy-sixth year, and the only son of the late John Gish, who died several years ago at the great age of ninety-seven years.

Miss Hattie Humphreys, who resided in Cambria township, Cambria county, and was aged sixteen years, died very suddenly at her home in that place a few days ago. She complained of a pain in her head, and sat down in a chair. A deathly faintness followed, from which she did not rally, and a few hours afterward the vital spark had fled. She was of very delicate organization, and had not enjoyed good health for some time past.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the *Public Ledger* notices of the deaths of fifteen persons—four men and eleven women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Mary Francis, aged 80; Jane Allen, 81; Rebecca Bruce, 81; Isabel Legge, 82; Mary Carter, 85; Rachel Wood, 83; Mary Little, 83; George Sholler, 84; Bernard Duffy, 85; Sophia E. Young, 85; Robert Downing, 87; Mary J. Davis, 88; Robert Sheppard, 88; Sarah Streeper, 88, and Mary McMahon, 88.

Stewart Foster, who is the father of several boys, and Mrs. Mary M'Cartney, both of Huntingdon, were married recently. Foster's offsprings were averse to welcoming the newcomer as a Foster-mother and gave numerous evidences of their dissatisfaction with the new deal. One of them, however, fell in love with his mother's daughter and accomplished her ruin. A fight ensued, the young people going for the old ones with a vengeance. An interesting spectacle was a conflict between Mrs. Foster and her daughter. The father prosecuted his son and the jury put half the costs on him and the rest on his boys.

The Pottsville *Journal* of the 19th inst. says: Yesterday morning the Pots' colliery was the scene of a shocking accident. Four men were sitting on a box in which there was a keg containing powder. In some way a spark of fire, probably from a lamp, fell into the keg, and a dreadful explosion was the immediate result. Two of the men, whose names are Durkin and Payne, and who live in Ashland, were striped nearly naked, and terribly burned. The other two men are named Steely and Jones, and are from Germantown. Steely was hurt in the abdomen, and suffered great agony. Jones was burned. They were taken to their homes and medical assistance rendered them.

Norristown is getting to be the borough of criminal mysteries. The *Herald* tells of the following singular outrage: "Last evening after dark a carriage drove up to the residence of a lady on Norris street, this borough. A man got out, knocked and was admitted. He told the old lady that he wanted her to come with him and nurse his wife, who was sick. She replied that it would be impossible for her to do so. He then sprang upon her and attempted to drag her away with him by main force. She resisted with all her strength, and a desperate struggle ensued. She screamed 'murder!' and aroused the neighbors. Finding that assistance was coming the man released her, rushed from the house, leaped into the vehicle and drove away before he could be captured. There was another man in the carriage. The assailant was a stranger to the lady, and the motive of his conduct is a mystery."

Mrs. William O'Conor has been lodged in the Potter county jail for killing her husband with an axe at Clermont, McKean county. The evidence at the coroner's inquest showed that the woman had driven him out of the house and threatened to kill him with an axe. In the afternoon he returned and endeavored to gain admission to the house. She beat him terribly, and he was carried to the house by neighbors in an insensible condition. He partially recovered and went to bed, where he was found dead in the evening, his skull having been fractured. The wounds were evidently given with a blunt axe, and subsequently such an instrument, covered with blood and wrapped upin a pillow slip was found under the woman's bed. The only reason given by the neighbors for the crime is that she wanted to get rid of him and fall heir to his effects. It is said that at one time deceased owned a good property in New York and that she obtained the title to it, as well as to a large sum of money still on deposit in the Wilkesbarre Bank. The accused is imprisoned in the Potter county jail because of the insecure condition of that in McKean county.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: Mr. John Latham, son of Mr. Thomas Latham, catcher at the finishing rolls in the spike mill of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company, on Wednesday evening met with an accident the most painful in its consequences of any we have recorded for a good while. He was attending to his duties at the rolls, when by an accident a piece of spike iron in leaving the rolls ran between his legs and bending wound around his body as it left the rolls. The iron was red hot and the young man was completely fastened in its embrace. His agony was excruciating, and he was compelled to endure it until his fellow workmen could cut the iron off him with hammers and unwind parts of it. His abdomen, back and other portions of his body were so frightfully burned that he lay all Wednesday night and yesterday in the greatest pain, and last night was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where his sufferings can only be alleviated for some little time, as we are informed he cannot recover from his dreadful injuries. His accident is the most horrible that has occurred hereabouts for years.

The Canneautville *Courier* says: Our readers will remember that a few months since we made mention of the case of Mr. Herman Hunt, of Conneaut township, had become insane on account of some trouble in her head, and had been sent to DIXMONT for treatment. Mrs. Hunt remained at the hospital for a couple of months, and returned home greatly improved, yet subject to terrible pains in the head, at which times she was driven to the verge of insanity. While at the asylum one of her ears healed and broke discharging freely, and affording her great relief. On her return home she had several attacks of the old trouble, at which time Dr. Greenfield, of Penn Line, was called, and administered opiates. A few days since, during one of these attacks, as Mrs. Hunt was picking one of her ears, she brought out a large black beetle, and with its removal the pain in her head ceased, and she has had no more trouble since. The case is indeed a singular one, as the bug was alive. No doubt the real cause of her insanity, and must have remained in her ear at least six months.

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Among American remedies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters occupies what may not inaptly be termed and limp ignable position. The foundations of its popularity are laid so deep in the public confidence, its excellence has been so frequently and conclusively demonstrated under the most trying circumstances, and it has been so long known to the world as a standard article, that neither the slurs occasionally cast upon proprietary medicines, nor the attempts of certain malcholic nostrum venders to create a prejudice against a preparation with a spirituous basis, can affect it. The public recognize in it a safe, agreeable and comprehensive alterative and as a valuable general tonic; a speedy remedy for malarious disorders, and their most reliable preventive. Its reputation is founded, as it were, upon a rock.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON.

The great success and delight of the people, in such cases as the kind has often been offered the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and literally approved as E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It does all it proposes, and is a most reliable preparation. It is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, nervousness, want of appetite, debility of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only sold in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 200 North Second street, Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

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E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, a sure cure for this distressing complaint, after many years in the practice of eminent physicians with great success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, nervousness, with a feeling of best the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. 200 North Second street, Philadelphia. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON and take no other.

259 Tape Worm 259

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the entire head. Fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, M. D., 200 North Second street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Sent. Pin and Stomach Worms also removed; never fails. For worms of all kinds but Tape Worm, the medicine can be had of your druggist. Ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1. For Tape Worm, the patient must come on and have it removed. NWF

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JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
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Jos. Horne & Co., 197 and 199 PENN AVENUE, Offer a Choice Selection in the following Lines of Goods, at LOW PRICES: Hosiery, Undergarments, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Kid Gloves, Cloth Gloves, Mens and Boys' Gloves, Embroideries, White Goods, Flannel Skirtings, Veilings, Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Laces, Illusions, Crapes, Zephyrs, Yarns, Embroidered Canvas Patterns, Canvas, Damask Tabling, Napkins, Towels, Lunch Cloths, Cloaks, Seal Skin Goods, Costumes, Dress Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Neck Scarfs, Neck Ruchings, &c., &c.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Building a Dam on the Great Kanawha River.

U. S. ENGINEERS' OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD., NOVEMBER 17, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A DAM on the Great Kanawha river, West Virginia, will be received until noon of December 20, 1875, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

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INSURANCE STATEMENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1835.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1875.

The following Statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums Received from November 1, 1874, to October 31, 1875:

On Marine and Inland Risks	$645,379 86	
On Fire Risks	190,174 60	
		$835,554 46
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1874		346,369 83
		$1,382,124 29

Premiums Marked Off as Earned From November 1, 1874, to October 31, 1875.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,991 25	
Fire Risks	195,440 11	
		$856,431 46
Interest during same period, salvages, &c.		116,739 76
		$ 973,191 22

Losses, Expenses, &c., During the Year as Above.

Marine and Inland Navigation	$361,200 34	
Fire Losses	70,368 45	
Return Premiums	71,572 88	
Reinsurances	29,853 66	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	33,625 08	
Taxes, State and Municipal	11,109 11

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 23, 1875.

Another quiet day was reported at the banks, and little was done in the way of discounts or other banking transactions. The banks generally are fairly supplied with loanable funds, and are ready to supply the wants of their customers quite liberally, but are generally disposed to turn a cold shoulder to outside borrowers. All paper offering must stand a close scrutiny successfully, which results in limiting the volume of loans and discounts. The supply of exchange keeps about even with the demand, or at least so far as to meet the immediate requirements of business. Drafts on New York rule at par between the banks, and at 1-10@1-20 premium to outsiders. In local stocks and securities there was not much of importance done. At John D. Bailey's stock sales, 106 Smithfield street, the only sale effected was that of ten shares of the Penn Avenue Trust Company's stock at $36 per share, several other stocks being offered without receiving bids up to the limits required. The following is a table showing the capital stock, par and market value of the shares and dividends of the national banks of the city:

National Banks.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Par Value.	Bid.	Asked.	Dividend, per ct., when Declared.	For what time.
First	$ 250	50	100	160	180	2½	Oct., '75, qr.
Second	750	75	100	100	110	3	Nov., '75, 6 m.
Third	500	83	100	130	132½	4	Nov. '75, 6 m.
Fourth	200	108	100	100	105	3	Nov., '75, 6 m.
Fifth	300	36	100	122½	125	3	July, '75, 6 m.
Citizens'	500	100	50	75	85	3	May, '75, 6 m.
Iron City	300	219	50	—	95	4	May, '75, 6 m.
Diamond	200	94	50	—	45	3	May, '75, 6 m.
Duquesne	146	7	100	98	100	4	July, '75, 6 m.
Exchange	1,200	661	50	—	60	3	July, '75, 6m.
Farmers' D	300	100	100	200	202½	4	Oct., '75, qr.
German	200	126	100	118	122	3	Nov., '75, 6 m.
Iron City	400	362	50	—	90	5	Nov., '75, 6 m.
Mechanics	500	100	50	—	100	5	July, '75, 6 m.
M. & M	300	300	50	62½	80	4	July, '75, 6 m.
Marine	300	8	50	50	—	—	New.
Metropol'n	500	100	50	90	95	3	Nov., '75, 6 m.
People's	1,000	174	100	107½	112	5	July, '75, 6 m.
Smithfield	300	8	100	100	105	4	July, '75, 6 m.
Tradesm's	400	108	100	115	117	5	July, '75, 6 m.
Nat. B'k of Commerce	600	157	100	127½	130	5	July, '75, 6 m.
Union	300	250	100	100	102½	3	July, '75, 6 m.
1st. Bir'm	100	91	100	100	112½	6	July, '75, 6 m.
1st. Ally'y	350	152	100	145	147	6	Nov., '75, 6 m.
2d. Ally'y	300	97	50	100	105	5	Nov., '75, 6 m.
3d. Ally'y	200	18	50	90	92	5	July, '75, 6 m.
Germania	106	106	100	100	110	5	July, '75, 6 m.

NOTE—In the above table the first column represents the number of thousands of dollars of capital of each bank, the last three ciphers of the amount being omitted for the purpose of economizing space. In like manner, the column of net profits (or the total of surplus and undivided profits) of the last statement represents the number of thousands of dollars, the last three figures being omitted. The figures in the third, fourth and fifth columns show the number of dollars per share, for par value and bidding and asking prices. An asterisk (*) indicates the price at which the last reported sale of the stock so indicated, was made. In the dividend column, the first figures indicate the percentage of the last dividend, the next the month, and year when it was made, and the next the length of time covered there. by. The quotations given for the stocks are intended as approximately indicating their market value. In the case of some of the leading banks, there is none of the stock for sale, in which cases quotations are rather nominal.

—The meeting of savings banks presidents held in Brooklyn recently for the object of making a reduction in interest allowances, was an important event in the present condition of monetary affairs. The New York *Bulletin* in connection with the matter expresses the opinion that the existence of so many banks has induced an unhealthy competition for business, and the method chosen for attracting deposits has been to offer high rates of interest. The evil of paying excessive interest has begotten a still worse, that of seeking high rates of interest upon the investments of the banks, to the neglect of a due regard for security; and thus the current of competition has driven the banks, in too many cases, into an unhealthy condition of assets. This of course would not be acknowledged in a meeting of this kind, but its statement by a journal of the accurate information and judgment of the *Bulletin* is very important. That paper concludes its remarks on the subject as follows: "It is imperative that some more conservative method of conducting this business should be adopted, and a better occasion than the present for reform cannot be chosen. It is well that depositors do not know all the secrets of savings bank finance, or they would be less satisfied than they are. There are, however, no evils which may not be remedied by more conservative management and lower rates of interest to depositors; and it will be fortunate for both the banks and their customers if such a policy can be unanimously agreed upon. If not, unpleasant results cannot be long delayed."

—We have already given in these columns decisions of some importance as settling the liabilities of banks with reference to certified checks. Although the decision given below goes somewhat in the same ground that we have given heretofore, we repeat for the benefit of those who may not have seen the point decided. We quote as follows from a New York daily:

"A case of considerable importance to banks and their customers was decided in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge Robinson and a jury. The case was entitled, The Security National Bank *vs.* The National Bank of the Republic and the points involved were substantially as follows: A depositor of the Security Bank drew a check for $4,222 75, which was raised to $42,222 75, the alteration being so done that when it was presented for certification the cashier unhesitatingly certified it. It was then deposited with the Bank of the Republic, was cashed by that bank and in due course came to the Security Bank through the clearing house, and was paid. Afterward, in settling accounts with its customer, the Security Bank discovered the fraud and sued the Bank of the Republic for the difference between the amount actually drawn for, twenty-two dollars, and the amount paid, $4,222 75, with interest. At the first trial of the case the verdict was given for the defendant, on the ground of negligence on the part of the plaintiff, but this was reversed by the General Term, and a new trial ordered, on the ground that the certificate of a cashier of a bank to a check only certifies to the genuineness of the signature, and to the fact that the drawer has sufficient funds in the bank to cover the amount of the check, but does not carry with it any responsibility as to the genuineness of the check in other respects. Under this ruling, Judge Robinson directed the jury in this case to find for the plaintiff, which was done, for the sum of $5,602 60, being the amount of difference between the checks, with interest."

—We take from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* the following statement, purporting to be copied from the official abstract, of the three leading items in the national bank statements of the principal Western cities. As the *Inter-Ocean* published it, there were errors of some millions in the figures attributed to Pittsburgh which we correct below:

Cities.	Capital.	Loans & discounts.	Deposits.
Chicago	$ 7,600,000	$25,961,692	$20,658,778
St. Louis	6,360,300	9,917,725	8,442,004
Cincinnati	4,950,000	10,857,438	12,106,053
Cleveland	2,550,000	5,450,000	4,750,000
Pittsburgh	10,370,105	18,698,935	14,789,091
Milwaukee	3,000,000	3,940,987	2,290,409
St. Paul	1,800,000	3,504,333	2,976,981
Louisville	3,095,500	4,591,004	3,065,390
Detroit	2,200,000	4,405,774	4,458,171

The statement as given above also does injustice to our banking interests in excluding the banks of Birmingham and Allegheny, both of which are truly a part of our banking system.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	2:00
November 23, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114½	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, registered	104½			
5-20s, coupon	105½			
5-20s, 1865, new	104¾			
5-20s, 1867, registered	103			
5-20s, 1867	103¾			
5-20s, 1868	103¾			
10-40's, registered	103¾			
10-40's, coupon	103¾			
Currency 6s	123			
New 5 per cents	103½			
Western Union Tel	79½	79½	79½	79½
Pacific Mail	40			
Erie	18½			18½
Michigan Southern	91			91½
Chicago & North-western	37½			39
Do preferred	70			70
St. Paul, common	36½			36¾
Do preferred	70			70
Ohio & Mississippi	18½			18½
Union Pacific	84			84
Hannibal & St. Joe	24			24
Do C. & P	37			37
Missouri Pacific	18			18
Kansas Pacific	13			13
St. Louis & Kansas	15			15
Missouri 6's	93			93

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Money closed at 3 @4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $406,000. Exports of produce $3,520,660. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $448,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Sterling dull at $4 86 @ 87½.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114¾, declined to 114¾ and closed at 114¾. Paid for carrying were 1, 1¼, 1, 2, 3 and ¾ per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong, except Hannibal and St. Joseph common, which declined to 82¾. Northwestern issues were higher. State securities quiet. Stocks were extremely dull and generally steady. Hannibal and St. Joseph shares were exceptionally weak, otherwise the market was featureless. Transactions only 26,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Hannibal and St. Joseph, 4,000 Western Union, 3,000 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul, 3,000 Erie, 3,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph and 3,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	79¾	St. Paul	36
Pacific Mail	39½	Do preferred	66
Adams Express	109½	Toledo & Wabash	5¾
Wells Fargo Express	90	Do preferred	15
American Ex	56	Terre Haute	7
United States Ex	83	Do preferred	20½
New York Central	107½	Chicago & Alton	97
Erie	18½	Do preferred	120
Do preferred	39½	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Harlem	134	Illinois Central	94
Do preferred	139	Indiana Central	4½
Mich. Central	92	Lake Shore	91½
Lake Shore	91½	Hannibal & St. Joe	23½
Illinois Central	94½	Do preferred	37½
Cleveland & Pitts	89½	Atlantic & Pac Tel	15
Northwestern	37½	Union Pac. stock	12¾
Do preferred	70½	Central Pac. bds	107½
Rock Island	109½	Union Pac. bds	95½
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	122	New 5's	114¾
5-20's, 1867	122¾	10-40's	114¾
5-20's, 1865, new	122¾	10-40's coupons	114¾
5-20's, 1867	122¾	Currency 6's	123
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

STATE NEWS.

Tennessee, old	47½	Virginia, old	59½
Tennessee, new	38¾	Missouri 6's	102½
Virginia, new	39		

LONDON, November 23, 5 P. M.—Consols 93 3-16, United States bonds 5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 109; 10 40's, 103¾; new 5's, 109½. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 14¾; preferred 28.

PARIS, November 23.—Rentes 66 francs 37½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 23.—United States bonds—New 5's, 99½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—Gold 115¾. Sight exchange, Sterling—Commercial 5 48¾ @ 5 49.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 23, 1875.

The gloomy weather prevailing to-day resulted in limiting trade in nearly all departments and a rather small aggregate volume of business was done. The principal exception was among the commission houses, where some stimulus was felt by the preparations for Thanksgiving and an active trade was done in poultry and other merchandise in demand for that season. Sales, however, were not much movement, prices being steady and quiet in sympathy with the general tone of trade.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,450	Apples, bbls	616
Cheese, boxes	80	Corn, bus	184
Wheat, bus	760	Barley, bus	1,835
Oats, bus	1,000	Butter, pkgs	30
Bacon, tcs	2,882	Bacon, tcs	22
Potatoes, bus	174	Hay, bales	60

The quotations given in the following report are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

GRAIN—The market is generally quiet with limited receipts, and trade quiet. Wheat is firm and the average receipts are not first-class and are sold at shaded quotations. We quote No 1 chigan white wheat at 90 @92 42 ₩ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio, do $1 37; prime sound red winter $1 36@1 37; low grade do $1 29@1 32; low grade do $1 20@1 25. Rye is quoted at 80@81 25, as to quality. Corn is easy but quotably unchanged. We quote shelled at 64@65c ₩ bushel for prime yellow; 63@64c for high mixed; 62@63c for low mixed; car corn, 62@63c ₩ bushel for prime yellow on track, 65@67c for mixed; new car continues easy at 48@50c for prime; 50@53c for selected. Oats were steady. We quote Western white at 42@43c ₩ bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 39@41c Barley—No. 1 spring unchanged. No. 2 moving slowly at depressed prices. We quote Canada at $1 36@1 39 ₩ bushel; choice spring at $1 16@1 22; common to prime do $1 06@1 15; choice fall $1 16@1 25; low grades do 90@$1 05. Rye is rather sluggish and easy at 80@85c ₩ bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade is active at easy quotations, with little done in round lots. We quote the following jobbing prices at the mills: Extra No. 1 white wheat flour $8 @ ₩ bbl; No. 2 amber do $7 50@8; choice family flour $6 50@7; fair to prime do $5 50@6 50; spring wheat flour $6 @7 50; rye flour $5 25@5 50; buckwheat flour $3 50@4 50; cornmeal, 2½c ₩ pound; graham flour $5 50@6; oat meal $5 50@6; cracked wheat $6 50@7; hominy $5 50@6; feed, $1 15@1 20 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 20@1 25; coarse do $1 10@1 15; chop feed $1 10@1 15.

BUTTER—The general tone of the market is dull. The bulk of offerings being only medium. The highest grades meet with ready sale at full prices, but little of that quality is for sale, and as a consequence business is limited. We quote prime to choice dairy at 28@30c; fair to good 25@27c; common lots 20@22c.

CHEESE—The market is rather dull, but prices are steady. We quote prime Ohio factory at 14@15c for September; New York Goshen 14½@15c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14 @16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is steady. Dried apples are in demand at 10@10½c ₩ lb for sun-dried; quarters dried peaches quiet scarce and higher at 12@12½c for choice halves: dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—Are firmer and higher at 28@29c ₩ dozen for strictly fresh; pickled are plenty and not very actively sought after at 24@25c.

NUTS—Chestnuts are easy at $5 50@7 ₩ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; Ohio white Tennessee nuts rule at 5½@6½c, according to quality; Virginias 8½@9c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₩ bushel; walnuts depressed at 4@4½c ₩ bushel.

POTATOES—The market is steady but continues at former prices with somewhat diminished receipts. We quote for round lots from store at 80@90c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40@42c for prime peachblows. From store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 40@1 50 ₩ bushel; 500 ₩ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 75@3 00 ₩ barrel for Baltimores; $3 25@3 50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 50@55c ₩ pair for old; 35@40c for spring chickens. Dressed chickens 12@13c ₩ lb; turkeys 15@16c; ducks 14@15c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ₩ bushel. Clover seed is dull.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock. We quote at $1 50@2 00 ₩ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 75@2 00 ₩ bushel.

Provisions.

Trade moves very slowly at former prices. The stock here continues rather light and has been pretty well worked down, but receipts show some increase. Values are steady in sympathy with New York quotations.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₩ lb; clear ribs sides at 14c; clear sides at 14½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16c; Sugar-cured shoulders 11½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef, beef tongues, ₩ dozen, $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

LARD—Refined is quiet and steady. We quote at 9½@10c ₩ lb; kettle rendered 11½@12c; leaf 12½c.

SMOKED MEATS—Sales made at $6 00 ₩ gross. Canvassed hams 13½@14c; sugar-cured do 15c; in buckets, 15½c; in 5 lb cadilles, 16c; in 5 lb cadilles, 16½c; in 5 lb pails, 17¼c; in 5 lb do, 17½c; in 8 lb do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₩ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW—We quote chandler's tallow at 10@ 10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; mediumdo 7½@8c.

Groceries.

Business was limited to-day under the unfavorable influence of the weather. Prices were unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Sugars.*	₩ lb.
Fancy Rio	18 c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	25 c	Standard B	10½c
Prime Rio	24 c	Extra C	10c
Good Rio	23 c	Extra C—yellow	9½c
Java	34 c	Yellow C	9c
Roasted Coffees.		Franklin, B	9½c
Rio, in papers	20@22c	Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in bulk	20@22c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	30 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	30½c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		Coffee	11½c
Young Hyson	30@41 c	Str'y ch. N. O. new	70c
Gunpowder	36@ 1 25	Prime	68c
Imperial	30@ 1 00	Good	58c
Japan	35@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25@ 1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	25@ 80	Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	₩ lb.
Choice, Car'la	8½c	Pearl	9½c
Patna	7½@8c	Silver gloss	9½c
Carolina	7½@7½c	Corn	9½@10c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cassia	20 c	Irish soap, ₩ box	4 25
Allspice	18 c@19 c	S. S. Star, ₩ box	5 75
Cassia	33 c@35 c	Babbitt's best ₩ bx	6 00
Nutmegs	90 c	Do. N. Y. ₩ box	4 50
Pepper	25 c	German mottled do	7½c
Candles.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Stearine	16 c	Bi-carb, in 10 lb pkgs	5½c
Mould	12½@13 c	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7 c

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3 lb cans ₩ doz, $1 60; peaches, 3 lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 25@2 50; do, 2 lb cans, $1 75@2 25; pineapples, $2 25; strawberries, 2 lb cans $2 25; raspberries, 2 lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½ lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 3 lb cans $3 00; peas, $1 25@1 75; pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half gallon do $3 75; gallon do $5 50; 2 lb bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; ½ bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

TOBACCOS—A fair activity continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun roll	33@35c	Six Twist	43@55c
Black Navy	35@36c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Series	36@38c	*Manufactured Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	33@36c	Western leaf	—
Louisville Cav	38@39c	Wrappers	1.50@2.50
Virginia Navy	38@40c	West'n leaf—logs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	38@40c	Ohio seed wrap'r	22@25c
Virginia Cav	39@42c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	43@50c	Conn. (choice)	
Plounders	43@50c	wrapper	60@75c
Bright Sounds	45@50c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Gunters	37@39c	Havana wrap'r	$1 50@2 50
Bough & Ready	35@36c	Havana filler	35@$1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	55@70c	Penn'a, seed	$15@ 20
Cut and Dry	35@40c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 35
Black Snuff	40@50c	Havana	90@150

LUMBER—There continues to be a sluggish trade at depressed prices. The following are the regular quotations from Yards:

UNPLANED LUMBER.	
Clear, ₩ M	$50 00
Second clear	38 00
Third common	29 00
Sheeting, select	15 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	16 00
PLANED LUMBER.	
Clear	60 00
Flooring boards	39 00
Partition boards	30 00
Shelving on one side	30 00
Shelving on one side	29 00
Moulded weatherboarding	30 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	30 00
Rabbited matched plank	30 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with battens	28 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	36 00
SHINGLE AND LATH.	
Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	5 00
Lath	3 25

OILS—There is an active business at steady values. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 30@32c; peau jaune, 55@60c; shale oil, 35@40c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 11½@12c; extra engine (amber color), 90c. No. 1 engine (amber color), 80c; extra engine (dark), 25@30c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 35c; 30 degrees gravity, 45c; natural winter strained, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 9½c; amber burning or coach oil 140 fire test 10c; residuum (prepared), 4 00; residuum (common), 3 00; axle grease, ₩ gross, $14 00; roll tug fish grease, ₩ pound, 5½c; blown sperm oil, 1 00; strait do, 90c; straits oil, for tanners, 55c. Linseed oil—Market steady. We quote raw at 65c; boiled 70c; spirits turpentine 47@50c.

HOPS—The market is very much depressed. We quote new crop at 15@20c as to quality for spot.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@6c ₩ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; rag wrapping 4½@6½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw paper 1½@2c; news 1½@2½c; book paper 2@3½c; print 3½@5½c.

ROPE—Cotton mixed at 7½@8c ₩ lb; and wool en at 8c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₩ gross.

CANDIES—Castile soap 9@10c; brown soap, of coarse, 6 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as at 2 30 ₩ bbl for No. 1; $1 90 for extra do. Liverpool sells in packed in large sacks at 220 @ 2 50 ₩ sack; dairy salt in small sacks $1 00 @ 3 bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 23, 1875.

The inclement state of the weather to-day threw a damper over the market, neither buyers nor sellers feeling inclined to make sales or purchases, amid a drenching rain. The shipper and the usual arrival of prominent Eastern purchasers caused the market to remain quiet to-day, but by to-morrow prices will be established and trade move livelily.

The run of stock has not been unusually heavy, nor have prices changed materially from last week. However, to-morrow may tell a different tale, and until we see what a day may bring forth, we withhold quotations.

[By Associated Press.]

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 23.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,000 head. Market quiet but steady; butchers' steers $5 00@4 00; good natives $5 00@5 50; choice $6 00 @6 25. Shipments 370 head.

HOGS—Receipts about 10,000 head. Market more active and firm and 5@10c higher, closing strong; common and light $6 80@6 90; packers $7 00@7 10; Philadelphias $7 25@7 50. Shipments 1,500 head.

SHEEP—Receipts 500 head. Market dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—Hogs quiet; common light $7 50@7 60; fair to good packing $7 40 @7 60; good butchers' $7 60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 23, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm, closing weak. No. 2 Chicago spring $1 06@1 06½; No. 2, $1 05@1 05½; seller November; $1 05½ seller January; No. 3, 88c; rejected 77@78c. Corn quiet but steady. No. 2, 34½@34¾c spot; 50¾c seller November; 47c seller the year; rejected, old, 50c; new 46c. Oats closed with a continued downward tendency; No. 2, 28½@28¾c spot and seller November. Barley firm; 86c seller November; 85c seller December. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed steadier; $20 25 spot; $20 20 seller November; $19 45@19 47½ seller the year; $19 60 seller February. Lard very quiet but steady; 12.17½c spot; 12.40c seller the year; 12.42½@12.45 seller February. Bulkmeats dull but unchanged.

WHISKY dull at $1 11.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton Board this afternoon wheat was firmer; $1 06½ December. Corn a shade higher; 51¾c November. Oats unchanged. Pork easier; $19 45@19 47½ seller year; weak; 12.37½@12.40c January; 12.35@12.37½ the year.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Flour dull and irregular but a shade easier; receipts 19,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 80@5 40; common to good $5 15@5 50; good to choice $5 55@6 00; white wheat extra $6 05 @6 60; extra Ohio $5 25@7 50; St. Louis $5 50 @9 00. Rye flour quiet at $4 90@5 00. Cornmeal firm at $3 25@3 75. Wheat slightly in buoyancy; receipts 286,000 bushels; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 37; choice hard do $1 40@1 42; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 27@1 28; No. 3 $1 12@1 14; winter red Western, new, $1 15@1 22; white Western $1 10@1 15. Rye quiet. Barley Western 80@86c. Barley more active (very good No. 2 Bay Quinte $1 36). Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts 37,000 bushels; Western mixed, new, part kiln dried, 56@57½c; do steam 57½@58c. Oats dull; receipts 37,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 46@48c; white Western and State 46@52c. Hay firm at 70c. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet at 17½@21c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8@8¾c; prime 9@9½c; refiners and price quiet. Rosin quiet at $1 70@1 85. Turpentine 37½@39c. Eggs steady at 28@29c. Pork steady at 22 37½. Cutmeats dull; long clear city 12c. Lard firmer; prime steam 13¼c; kettle—Western 14@14½c. Cheese firm at 6@ 12½c. Whisky $1 10@1 16.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; red $1 15@ 1 32. Corn steady and firm; old 58@59c; new 52@56c. Oats steady; mixed 28@29c; white 32@ 33c. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye quiet at 78@80c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard strong and higher; steam sold early at 12½c spot and seller first ten days of December; kettle jobbing at 13@13½c. Bacon dull; shoulders fifteen to twenty days in salt in car lots, 8@9; 11½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky —Demand good at full prices—$1 14.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 1 red Pennsylvania $1 38@1 40; white $1 45@1 55. Rye 85@86c. Corn quiet; yellow 69@77c. Oats—White 42@50c; mixed 39@45c. Whisky—Western $1 11. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 36@38c; first 32@35c; rolls, western extras, 28@30c; do first 26@28c. Cheese prime to fine Western 12½@13c. Eggs firm; Western fresh 31@32c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash at $1 29; No. 1 white Michigan $1 28; extra $1 30; amber Michigan $1 19 seller November; 1 19¾ seller January. Corn firm and quiet; high mixed, spot and seller November, 46c; new do 39½c; low mixed, new, 31½c; no grade, 36c; new, 46c damaged, new, 45½c. Oats quiet but steady; rejected 31c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—Cotton dull at 12½@13½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 10@1 20. Corn firm at 62@65c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet at 72c. Bulkmeats, five to twenty days in salt, 7½@8@11@ 11½@11¾@12c. Lard 13½@14½c. Whisky— Demand fair and market firm at $1 11.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—Molasses easier; fair to prime 32@34c; strictly prime 35@36c; centrifugal 38@40c; strictly prime and choice to fancy 42@45c. Sugar firm; fair to prime 7½@8½c; choice 9c; strictly prime and choice to fancy 9½@10c; all the grades neglected. Rice dull; new, car 6¾@7¾c. Coffee firmer; ordinary to prime 17½@20½c. Others unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, November 23.—Flour—Demand quiet and limited; prices rule in buyers' favor; superfine $4 50@4 75; common extras $5 25@5 75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@7 00; Illinois $6 75@7 25; St. Louis $7 00 @9 00; fancy Minnesota $8 50@9 25. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 70@73c. Oats—Mixed and white 48@53c; rejected 43@46c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 13¾ for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 36 for hard; $1 11¾ for No. 2. Corn scarce and lighter; No. 2 nixed 57½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 30½c. Barley quiet and unsettled; No. 2 spring, cash and seller November, $1 05; seller December No. 2, 99@99½c. Rye firmer and steady; No. 1, 73@77½c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, November 23.—Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 72,000 quarters, including 12,000 quarters American; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring 9s 3½@9s 11d. Corn—Western mixed 27s 3d.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 23.—Flour firm at $5 65. Wheat dull; extra $1 39; No. 1 white Michigan $1 33; amber $1 22. Corn steady; No. 2, 60½c; mixed 58½c. Oats dull; white 40½c. Barley quiet at $1 80@1 90.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 23.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2, 52c. Oats dull and unchanged. Lard and bacon dull and unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Business was checked by the stormy weather, and was light with commission houses and jobbers. Cotton yarns were quiet at unchanged prices. Plaid prints were in moderate demand. Pacific prints were reduced to 7½c. Woolen goods ruled quiet, except cassimeres and overcoatings, which were in fair request. One thousand pieces of black silks sold at auction and brought fair prices.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Cotton dull at 12¾@13 11-16c. Futures closed easy: November 12.90c; December 13 3-16@13 7-32c; January 13 7-32 @13 15-32c; February 13 29-32@13 15-16c; March 13 7-32@13 15-32c; April 13 11-16@13 23-32c; May 13 27-32@ 13¾c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, November 23.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 6¾d; Orleans 7 3-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export and 5,000 bales American.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Bohemia	November 24...Liverpool.
Cortwright	November 25...Glasgow.
Celtic	November 25...Hamburg.
City of Chester	November 27...Liverpool.
Germanic	November 27...Liverpool.
Helgoland	November 27...Hamburg.
Hermann	November 27...Havre.
Lexington	November 27...Glasgow.
Marietta	November 27...Hyn.
Morgan	November 27...Liverpool.
Nevada	November 27...Liverpool.
Palmetto	November 27...Hyn.
Plattsmouth	November 27...Liverpool.
St. Joseph	November 27...Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Illinois	November 25...Liverpool.
Vadeland	November 27...Antwerp.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 23, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 7 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE (CHANGE) LOW WATER — OF		DIRECTION.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Brownsville	0	4	10	1	W.	Lt. rain.
Brunswick					N. W.	Clear.
Cannelton					N. W.	Clear.
Confluence	0	11	10	3	Calm.	Lt. rain.
Evansville	10	8	10	1	N.	Lt. rain.
Freeport	14	10	4	1	N. W.	Hy. rain.
Hebron	1	4	1	0	N. W.	Clear.
Hermann	2	1	0	5	N. W.	Clear.
Lexington	1	2	0	1	N. W.	Cloudy.
Marietta	7	2	0

CITY MATTERS

Two cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have on hand a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, at five cents per copy.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 23, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.188	39	100	S. E.	Gentle.	L. rain
2 P. M.	29 976	49	93	S. W.	Fresh.	L. rain
9 P. M.	29.943	36	88	W.	Gentle.	L. rain

Mean barometer....30.012 Highest thermom....52
Mean thermom.....47 Lowest thermom....34
Rainfall.....93

The Christian in Politics.

On to-morrow, Thanksgiving day, at 10:30 A.M., Rev. S. F. Scovel will preach at his church, the First Presbyterian, subject "The Christian in Politics." There should be a large attendance.

Trinity M. E. Church Sociable.

A sociable commenced yesterday at Trinity M. E. church, corner of Twenty-fifth and Smallman streets, and will continue the next three days. Admission and supper is but fifty cents. Those who would enjoy a pleasant evening should attend.

Big Sandy Iron Ore.

Professor Dwight makes the following analysis of a bed of ore found in the Big Sandy region:

Pure iron	49.100
Oxygen	14.000
Lime	12.325
Carbonic acid	3.000
Silica	10.230
Alumina	5.512
Phosphoric acid	0.062
Sulphuric acid	0.315
Moisture	0.470

A cargo of the ore is now on its way to Wheeling.

Sacred Concert.

On Thanksgiving evening there will be a sacred concert at the Presbyterian church, Penn avenue, East End, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Y. M. C. A. of the East End. The best amateur musical talent of the city will assist in making the concert a truly delightful entertainment. Among those who are to participate we note the names of Miss Lobeyde, Miss Annie King, Miss Sadie Fulton and Messrs. H. Breed, S. S. Colville, Barclay M. Everson and Wm. M. Orr. C. C. Mellor, Esq., will be organist. Tickets are on sale at the East End drug stores.

A Pleasant Entertainment.

The concert and promenade given by St. Paul's Cathedral band on Monday evening on the occasion of its eighth anniversary, was a most enjoyable affair to every one of the large number in attendance. The band under the direction of Prof. John Oberhausser, rendered some of its best selections in a manner rarely excelled by similar organizations. Recently there has been a marked improvement going on in the Cathedral band, which, if kept up, will eventually acquire for it the first rank in Western Pennsylvania. A number of ladies and gentlemen of St. Paul's Cathedral choir contributed largely by their superior vocalization to the interest of the musical part of the programme.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday on the body of Thomas McKarahan, who was killed at Roseburg Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, about dusk Monday evening. The testimony showed that deceased was walking on the track between Sewickley and Roseburg Station, when the Cleveland express came along. The train was turning a curve, and the engineer failed to see the deceased until within a few yards of him. Signals were sounded and all efforts made to stop the train, but it could not be done before the unfortunate man was struck and killed. Deceased was sixty-one years of age, and leaves a family of children, who live at Sewickley. He was somewhat deaf. A verdict in accordance with these facts was returned.

A Mystery No Longer.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL will remember that mention was made a few days ago of a man being found dead at Alliance, and later that his clothing was marked with the letter "A," but that there was nothing to identify him. The following from the New York *Times* of Saturday explains all:

"On Tuesday evening last, Jesse Allen, a member of the well known Allen family left this city for Toledo, Ohio, the residence of his second wife, to whom he was married about a month ago. Of the Allen family, Theodore and John Allen are now engaged in business in this city. Wesley and Martin Allen are in Sing Sing for burglary. On Wednesday evening about seven o'clock the dead body of a young man was found on the railroad platform in the depot at Alliance, Ohio. A description was telegraphed to this city, and from it Theodore Allen knew that it was his brother, Jesse Allen was about five years old. His death is supposed to have resulted from paralysis of the heart, of which disease his father died. His remains will be brought to this city.

To the Public.

The agents of the Blake Steam Pump having made assertions and innuendoes through the public papers, we deem the following statement necessary:

In a public trial of steam fire pumps at the Pittsburgh Exposition, October 30, 1875, the Knowles Steam Fire Pump, 14x7x12, exhibited by Bailey, Farrell & Co., was first tested with ninety pound boiler pressure, and throwing through 150 feet fire department hose, with one and a quarter inch nozzle (1¼), the pressure gauge showed 145 pounds pressure, the stream having been almost perfect, notwithstanding wind, which was blowing a hurricane at times, was not measured. The next test was with 100 feet of hose and same nozzle, and eighty-eight pounds boiler pressure showed 140 pounds on the pressure gauge, the third and fourth tests giving like results, the pumps working steadily, smoothly and with very little vibration even when working on air, as this was one of the tests requested by the agents of the Blake Pump and acceded to by the agents of the Knowles. The Blake Pump 14x7x12, was next tested with ninety pounds boiler pressure and throwing through the same nozzle and hose, showed 130 pounds on the pressure gauge, the stream failing to reach that of the Knowles by 25 feet, from which should be deducted 10 feet, for the nozzle having to be carried back on account of the difference in the situation of the two pumps, which left 15 feet net difference in favor of the Knowles pump. This test not being satisfactory to the exhibitors of the Blake pump, they alleging that their water supply was not of sufficient duration. The exhibitors of the Knowles pump stating that wishing everything to be mutually satisfactory, and not valuing the premium unless it was fairly earned, offered to pump water into the tank of Blake pump, which offer was accepted.

The second test then proceeded, the stream falling short of the Knowles' by twelve feet net. The third test, with ninety-two pounds boiler pressure, showed 132 pounds on pressure gauge, the stream failing to reach that of the Knowles, with the exception of the last puff, the spray of which was carried a few feet farther. It was carried partly by high wind blowing at the time, and by the pump having exhausted its supply of water, and the first stroke of the pump after being relieved of duty at one end sent what was in the cylinder with increased velocity. The fourth test was a repetition of the first and second.

DURING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH TESTS THE BLAKE PUMP STOPPED WITH THE THROTTLE VALVE OPEN AND COULD ONLY BE STARTED AGAIN BY MANIPULATING THE PUMP. During the entire test it required several men to hold the pump from falling over, and *one man to hold the pressure gauge steady*, so the judges could see the hand. Some attaches of Power Hall left the vicinity of the pump, fearing some of the steam connections would break, the pump vibrated so much, although bolted down to four inch plank. The above statement is substantially correct.

JAMES M. ATKINSON,
W. J. WHITE,
Jurors on Class 18 (which included Steam Fire Pumps) at the *First Exhibition* of the Tradesmen Industrial Institute of Pittsburgh.
BAILEY, FARRELL & Co.
PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1875.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Planing Mill of Robert Paul Burned—Loss About $12,000.

A fire more extensive than usual with us occurred yesterday evening in the Seventeenth ward. About half-past five o'clock, just after the workmen had left, fire was discovered in the planing mill of Robert Paul, situated at the corner of Forty-fifth and Railroad streets. An alarm was given from station seventy-five and the fire department promptly responded. So rapid was the progress of the flames, however, that when the firemen arrived the roof, a gravel one, had fallen in and there was little to do else than prevent the spread of the flames. In this the firemen succeeded and, indeed, more, for the whole building was not destroyed, nor was all the machinery. There was $5,000 insurance upon the property, divided among the following companies: The Ben Franklin, Artisans, Reading and York. The loss is put down as follows: Building, a two-story frame, $2,700; stock and lumber, $2,000; machinery, belting, &c., $3,000 to $6,000. The machinery is still valuable and the net loss will be about $4,000. The fire broke out near the boilers, but from what cause is unknown.

CITY ENGINEER DAVIS

Conclusion of the Testimony on the Charges of Common Councilman Wachob—The Committee Adjourn to Meet Saturday Evening

The Investigating Committee of Allegheny Councils in the case of Mr. Wachob's charges against City Engineer Davis met last evening and heard the following

TESTIMONY.

John F. Jennings sworn—Had some excavating done at the corner of Allegheny and Ridge avenues; there was a stipulation in the contract for the work that the estimates should be made by the City Engineer or some of his assistants; Mr. Carlisle made the estimates of the quantity of dirt taken out; he was Assistant City Engineer at the time; the bill for this work was $1375; I paid him $100; I think there was an agreement between Mr. Miller and the contractors that the City Engineer or one of his assistants should estimate the work; the work was done for myself, Mr. Long and Mr. Miller; $125 was my share of the expense; the work was commenced in 1869 or 1870, and was completed in 1871; Mr. Carlisle made an estimate every two weeks; he was at work there off and on frequently during the day; cannot fix the exact time of day that he was there; I suppose it was during working hours; I would not have seen him at any other time; don't know why the City Engineer and assistants were selected to make the estimates; suppose it was in pursuance an agreement between Long, Miller and the contractors, Gordon & Campbell; I first heard from Mr. Davis that the work was not done for the benefit of the city; I went to him one day to ask for something and he told me that the job belonged to Carlisle—that he (Carlisle) got the perquisites for the work, or something to that effect. I told Mr. Carlisle that the city was a private one. The streets were graded, but don't recollect whether they were paved or not.

B. F. Beiber sworn—I own property on Elm street; there was a mistake made there in allowing the contractor, Mr. Johnson, too much for a sewer box on Elm street; I called at the Engineer's office and also laid the matter before the Street Committee; the mistake was finally corrected. The sewer box was assessed at $72; the overcharge was taken from the contractor; the committee thought the box should not have cost over $15. The bill was originally $72, but the second time I looked at it the amount was $68; the balance was charged as the inspector's bill. [An examination of the bills by the committee convinced them that the mistakes had occurred through an overcharge by the draftsman].

Mr. Wachob here stated that his case was closed. Witnesses were then called and testified as follows for

THE DEFENSE.

C. M. Bird, sworn—Was in the City Engineer's office one year and four months; left the office last December; never saw anything wrong in the office; have done extra work while there but never received any pay for it; think if there was anything wrong about doing work of this kind the refusal to take pay for it would not make it right. Saw the plans of the Point bridge in the office; never saw anybody there working on these plans. The placing of corner pins in lots would save a great deal of trouble in laying out the lots afterward; saw the pins on the Bakewell property; used some of those pins. There is nothing out of the way in putting in corner pins while surveying; it is an advantage to the city in subsequent surveys; Judge Facilitate the work and therefore save the time of the engineers.

To Mr. Davis—Do not think an engineer would be doing his duty to his employers by staying in his office all the time; it is the custom of engineers to travel about in order to see what is going on in his line of business. It is very difficult to obtain a thorough knowledge of the business from books. A City Engineer should know something about water works, sewerage, bridging and everything pertaining to engineering.

To Mr. Sholes—A City Engineer should at all times know what his assistants are doing.

Henry Ehlers recalled—Did some work on the Point bridge plans; did it after night; might have worked on it a few times during the dinner hour; I certainly never worked on it in the city's time. Never received any pay for it when ordered by me the city. Mr. Davis told me he did not wish me to spend any of the city's time on the bridge plans.

Mr. Smith—Mr. Davis, have you any statement to make?

Mr. Davis—As far as I am concerned I am willing to rest the case with the committee. Some testimony has come out, however, which seems to reflect on Mr. Carlisle, and I wish the committee to give him a chance to explain that testimony and vindicate himself in my own time; I had a great deal of trouble with the work; there were two sets of contractors; the work lasted over a year, and I worked a great deal at night, at the close of the work I suppose I spent a day of the city's time; in all the work I did not use two days of the city's time. As to the Elm street matter I was my own mistake; the Brady street matter of a thousand dollars was also my error. The surveys on the Bakewell property were for the purpose of locating streets; Mr. Carlisle and did not employ me to do that work; what he gave me was a voluntary gift; I presented no bill for the work. The work was carried up by Mr. Carlisle because he wanted to get the property into the market. The corner pins were a small matter, and were nothing more than we would do for any property owner.

To Mr. Davis—Have given offense to various persons by refusing to attend to work on their private property. In relation to office hours, we have never confined ourselves strictly to a certain number of hours; our nominal working hours are from eight A. M. till five P. M., but sometimes when we were engaged on work two or three miles from the city, and the work was nearly completed we thought nothing of working till dark in order to finish up; we never charged extra for this extra work. During the first three years I was in the Engineer's office I work till ten o'clock nearly every night. In view of these facts I thought I had a right to do a little work for myself in the city's time.

To Mr. Wachob—Cannot call to mind any case where any assistant other than myself in the Engineer's office did any outside work.

Mr. A. Snyder sworn—Am an engineer of the West Penn Railroad Company; have been in the office of Engineer Davis; think the office is kept in good order. Consider it the duty of an engineer to travel abroad in order to obtain useful information; think if he did not he would remain at the tail end of his profession.

This closed the testimony, and the committee adjourned to meet next Saturday evening, when they will make up their report to Councils.

PEOPLE'S FREIGHT RAILWAY CASE.

An Argument on the Question of Jurisdiction.

The application to the Supreme Court, for an injunction to restrain the People's Freight Railway Company from collecting stock subscriptions in Perry county, and held under advisement until counsel for Perry county could be present, was resumed yesterday morning, the counsel having appeared.

Mr. Chas. A. Barnett made a brief argument in support of the position taken by the stockholders that the Supreme Court was the proper court to hear the matter and not the lower court, inasmuch as prompt and final action was needed. The complainants could not afford to wait until the proceedings should be reviewed by the higher court. There were one or two hundred suits instituted by the company in that county, upon which proceedings would have to be checked. The counsel also made reference to a matter which he thought might have a tendency to bias the court below, and work to his clients' disadvantage.

Wm. A. Sponsler, Esq., resisted the application on the part of the railroad company. He insisted that the subscriptions had been honestly obtained, and that the company had a right to enforce their payment. He also spoke to the question of policy of the Supreme Court entertaining the application. Every question brought up in this application had been before the Court below, and the Attorney General had refused a writ of *quo warranto*, for which application had been made on the other side, on the ground that the merits of the case did not justify the interference of the Commonwealth.

The Court retained possession of the papers, the understanding being that its conclusions would be announced this morning.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Killing of the Three Laborers on the Panhandle—Engineer Litten's Statement.

Abraham Litten, who was engineer of freight train No. 92, which collided with a ditching train on the Panhandle Railroad, and caused the death of three laborers, last week, made the statement that he at no time received such signals to stop as the rules of the road require. Near where the accident occurred, but at some distance from the railroad track, is a frame blacksmith shop, where, he says, the flagman was sitting until it was time for his (Litten's) train to arrive. When Litten's engine approached the place he noticed the man coming toward the track on the fireman's side of the engine, whereas if he intended to signal he should have been on the engineer's side. He asked the fireman if the man was signalling them to stop, and he said not. He saw him, however, a minute after unfurl his flag when he whistled down brakes. Coming opposite the flagman he made a waving motion with his hands, which the engineer interpreted as a sign to go ahead, and supposed the signal had been merely one to check up in order to allow the man to get on the train. The man attempted to get on the engine but did not succeed, and supposing he would get on further to the rear, he went ahead and the collision was the result.

THE SWINDLING COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Action of the Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, to take action in reference to the complaints made by distant consignors against two or three firms, or "commission men," who are alleged to be engaged in a regular swindling business, in this city.

Mr. McCreery, who presided, stated the object of the meeting, after which Mr. H. N. Sweeny, of Detroit, was introduced, and made the following statement: "On the 12th of September the firm of E. G. Newhall & Co., of which I am member, consigned to ——, of this city, forty-eight barrels of golden pippen apples and twenty-four barrels of onions. He acknowledged the receipt of the produce, but we never heard from him again until I came on here about a week ago. On the first of this month we drew on him for the proceeds of the apples at the rate of $1 50 per barrel. The draft came back, indorsed to the effect that payment had been refused, that no attention had been taken of it. About a week ago I came to this city, and after calling at ——'s store several times, and being ordered out and abused by his bookkeeper, I finally got a statement from him, but he said he could give me no money. The statement represented that he had sold the apples at from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per barrel, when I know that such apples—they were very fine ones—were selling at from four to five dollars a barrel at the time. The onions, he said, sold at about the same prices. His statement showed there was $50 36 due me after the freight and commission had been paid. He offered me a ten day note, but I finally settled for thirty dollars, cash."

A discussion was then had as to whether a criminal prosecution could not be entered against the party; but Mr. Sweeny stated that he had consulted counsel and was advised that the act of the "commission" man was a mere breach of trust. Several members expressed surprise at this and thought that if a commission merchant had obtained a higher price for goods sold than he returned to the consignor, he was liable to criminal prosecution.

Mr. McCreery said that the Pittsburgh commission men felt much hurt by these transactions. Pittsburgh had heretofore not suffered much in this way, and it was due to her commission men as well as to shippers of produce to this city that some remedy should be applied.

Another member suggested that the best way to reach the matter was to adopt resolutions and have them published in the western papers, setting forth the fact that irresponsible and unreliable men were transacting business here, and warning shippers to beware of them.

This plan met with some opposition, and after further discussion the matter was referred to a committee, and the Chamber adjourned for one week, when the report of the committee will be received and action taken upon it.

Mr. Sweeny stated that in the meantime he would advise with his firm in regard to entering suit in this case. Several members offered to contribute toward the expenses of such proceedings.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. McWade repeated his very excellent representation of *Rip Van Winkle* last night. The audience was considerably thinned by the wretched weather, but that fact had no appreciable effect on the performance. All who like Jefferson in this character must like McWade—not because the latter is a servile imitator of the former, but because his acting appeals to the same sensibilities that are touched and mastered by Jefferson. We have spoken at such length of this subject on previous occasions that we recommend, as we heartily do, that our readers should see and hear Mr. McWade for themselves. The play will run through this week, with an extra matinee Thursday afternoon.

Academy of Music.

Old Probs. interferred last night with many people who had intended to go and see Katie Putnam, and caused them to stay at home. A more disagreeable night is seldom allotted to us, the rain falling continuously, and the streets being in a very bad condition. Those who attended, however, were more than repaid. Miss Katie, as *Josephine*, in the "Daughter of the Regiment," was vivacious and sparkling, and delighted everybody. Her singing was excellent, and her dancing graceful. Mark Bates as *Guillot* and Mr. Coon as *Scalade*, acted with excellent judgment. The play, in fact, went off smoothly and to the great satisfaction of all. It was unfortunate that so few people were present to enjoy it. Mr. J. J. Sullivan read the poem, "Sprig of Green," with good effect between the plays. The performance closed with the "Little Rebel," in which Miss Putnam played *Laura*, and sang a number of good songs.

This evening "Little Barefoot" will be presented, with Miss Putnam in the leading *role*, supported by the full company.

Library Hall—Carl Retter's Piano-Forte Recitals.

The first of Carl Retter's historical piano-forte recitals was given in the Art Gallery of Library Hall last evening. The programme embraced selections from the *chefs d'oeuvre* of the greatest masters, commencing with Domenico Scarlatti and ending with Schumann, the intermediate period being represented by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Moscheles, Mendelssohn and Chopin. It may perhaps be doubted whether the chronological arrangement of the programme is a compensation for the artistic effects that might be gained by an arrangement more conducive to displaying their intrinsic musical character; but the skillful and conscientious rendering of the works of the old masters, comprising in themselves a beautiful musical history, placed the programme beyond criticism.

Mr. Retter, in his rendition of the great works included in the programme, established his position as an artist of great talent. His performance showed a careful and thorough study of the authors, the interpretation of whose works he has undertaken. No tendency was shown to sacrifice accuracy and completeness to brilliancy of execution, and in general, his expression of the sentiment of the compositions given, was faithful and masterly. Perhaps the most complete enjoyment of the evening was afforded by his performance of Beethoven's Sonata in A major, Op. 2, and No. 30 of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words." Mrs. Cohen rendered very valuable assistance in the Fantasie (Op. 92), for two pianos, by Schumann's Concerto in A minor Op. 54, part 1st, both of which were given in a manner that afforded the keenest and most elevated enjoyment to the auditors.

The second performance will be given on Thursday, December 9, and will include selections from the works of the two Bachs, Beethoven and Mendelssohn, Scarlatti, Retter, and from Wagner, Raff, Rubinstein and Schultz among the composers of later date.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

"The Big Four," with the Victorellis and other great stars, will appear at both the matinee and evening performances to-day. To see a big show, you must go to Trimble's. Matinee to-morrow, and a new bill to-morrow night.

Competitive Drill.

Don't forget the competitive drill at the Exposition building this evening, between the Latta Guards and the Heath Zouaves.

"Jayne Eyre" at Library Hall.

Miss Charlotte Thompson, supported by Mr. W. E. Sheridan and a full company, are billed to play all next week at Library Hall, commencing this evening with "Jane Eyre." In this play Miss Thompson has no equal on the stage. Seats can be had at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

Comic Opera.

Mrs. James A. Oates will play at the Opera House next week, giving "Giroflé-Girofla" on Monday night, and giving a change of bill every evening.

A New Play.

Mr. J. N. Gotthold will produce at the Opera House, during holiday week, a new play written by himself. His many friends and admirers will be glad to see him on the stage once more. The play is of the romantic school. It will be looked for with great interest.

Railway Tickets.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Can you tell why it is that in Pittsburgh there is no common center where railway tickets may be purchased? In all other large cities there is a central office, where tickets can be procured over all the railroads centering there. I know that you can get a ticket for this road here, and a ticket for that road there; but how much more convenient it would be to have one office, where tickets for all roads could be obtained. The office should be in the business part of the city, where strangers and travelers most do congregate. The advantages are so apparent and so numerous, that I wonder the railway officials have not availed themselves of them ere this.

TRAVELER.

[The suggestion of our correspondent is a timely one. There ought to be an office where tickets could be procured for passage on any road leading out of the city. An arrangement could doubtless be made, among railway officials, by which the desired result could be attained.—The Centennial year, when the demand for tickets